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Friday
14th August, 1953

# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

OFFICIAL REPORT

(Vol. III contains Nos. 1—25)

(Part I—Questions and Answers)

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# THE
# PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES
## (Part I—Questions and Answers)
## OFFICIAL REPORT

## HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

*Friday*, 14th *August*, 1953.

*The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock.*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## ORAL ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### I.J.M.A. MISSION TO AUSTRALIA AND NEW ZEALAND

*480. **Dr. M. M. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the India Government Officer who accompanied the Indian Jute Mills Association's Mission to Australia and New Zealand, has submitted his report to Government;

(b) whether Government consider it necessary to take any additional steps in their present jute policy in the light of that report; and

(c) the main contents of the report?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (c). Yes. A report was submitted by him on his Australian tour; he did not visit New Zealand. The report dealt with several matters connected with the Indo-Australian Trade, and I lay on the Table of the House a statement showing his main conclusions and recommendations regarding India's export trade in jute goods with Australia. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 1.]

It will be seen that they do not call for any modification of the present policy of the Government.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether the Mission sent by the Indian Jute Mills Association was sent at the suggestion of the Central Government?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is rather difficult for me to relate the cause and the effect. I believe that the suggestion originally came from the Indian Jute Mills Association.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether there is now any suggestion before the I.J.M.A. to send similar Missions to other jute goods consuming countries?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I think that is a matter which is generally engaging the attention of the trade. If they make any specific proposals, we may consider our reactions.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** According to the report, we find that one of the causes that has damaged our jute trade in Australia and other neighbouring countries is the absence of any security of regular supply of jute goods. May I know what steps Government propose to take or have already taken to rectify this matter?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Fluctuation either in supply or on the question of prices is a thing which is rather difficult to deal with, so far as Government is concerned, unless the whole trade passes into the hands of Government and they can assure the supply and assure the prices to the foreign buyers. As things are at present, I do not think we can improve the situation beyond what it is today.

**Shri B. K. Das:** The main conclusions of the delegation that was sent there were that there should be security of supply and also that the special requirements of Australia should be met. What steps have been taken to meet these two points?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In regard to the first point, I attempted, perhaps, very ineffectively, to answer the question raised by my hon. friend, Dr. M. M. Das. In regard to the second point, it is a matter vitally concerning the Indian Jute Mills Association. I think they are now engaged in finding out possibilities of improving the quality to suit the Australian demand.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know whether the recommendation to the effect that advertisements should be published in the Australian papers, has been implemented or whether the Government intend to implement it?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I require notice.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** May I know if our custom in Australia has shifted to other jute producing countries to any appreciable extent or if they are reverting to any substitutes like paper bags, etc.?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** If the hon. Member read the statement I had placed on the Table of the House in response to a question tabled by Dr. Das on the last question day so far as this Ministry is concerned, he will find that substitutes are not a great bar to the improvement of our trade in Australia. What was really acting against our interests is the absence of adequate labour which makes people shift to bulk handling. Therefore, I think the question does not arise. In regard to the other matter whether there are competitors in Australia, to the best of my information—I won't say that it is exhaustive—whatever competition exists is only from the U.K. That is because it is U.K's. traditional market. The continental market has not yet gone into Australia; nor has any attempt been made by Pakistan to get into Australia.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Next question.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** One question, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already called the next question. I have allowed the hon. Member three supplementaries.

### BODY FOR MANAGEMENT OF INDUSTRIAL ESTABLISHMENTS

*481. **Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to refer to his remarks made on the floor of the House while winding up the debate on the motion to refer the Industries (Development and Regulation) Bill to a Select Committee, envisaging the creation of a body analogous to Courts of Wards to manage Industrial establishments which Government might take over from private management for misbehaviour, and state:

(a) whether this body is likely to come into existence now that the Bill has been passed into law;

(b) if so, by what time it is likely to be appointed;

(c) whether any plan or scheme has been proposed in this connection; and

(d) the proposed terms of reference of the proposed body?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (d). It is not proposed to set up a Board of Management immediately. This question will be considered if and when the number of industrial units which come under Government management by reason of the exercise of Government powers under section 18A of the Industries Act, warrant the setting up of such an organisation.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know how many industrial concerns have been reported to have misbehaved so that the necessity for such a body was considered necessary?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** So far as the question of reports of misbehaviour is concerned, they are quite a number. The number of cases where we have taken action under section 15 only happens to be 3, I believe. Where concerns have been taken over, specially, the sugar factories which have been taken over have been handed over to the U.P. Government for management.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** May I know whether the new body, which is proposed to be set up and which shall be analogous to the Court of Wards as mentioned by the hon. Minister in the course of the discussion of the motion for referring the Bill to a Select Committee, shall have all the powers of a civil court in its sphere of work?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** My hon. friend is being rather previous. It was a suggestion thrown out by the late Dr. Syama Prasad Mookerjee. I said that this suggestion would be considered as and when the occasion was appropriate. If we have enough number of units under Government management, all these and other matters will have to be considered as to when we propose to set up such a body. I do not see in the near future there would be any occasion. I hope there would not be.

**Shri T. S. A. Chettiar:** I could not follow the answer to the previous question. Am I to take it that only three concerns have been taken over by the Government under section 15, and that too sugar factories in U.P.?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Section 15 relates only to investigation. I said there were three cases to my knowledge. That is a statement made subject to correction. Certain sugar factories have been taken over and handed over to the Government of U.P.

**Shri Punnoose:** The hon. Minister stated that Government do not propose to set up the Board immediately. I would like to know whether that decision has been taken after consulting all the parties concerned, the sugar producers, agriculturists, working class organisations, etc.?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am afraid my hon. friend's imagination is running riot. There is no occasion now for us to think of a Board of management. There are no concerns now being managed by the Central Government which were taken over under the Act.

**Shri Punnoose:** Has it not come to the notice of the Government that there has been a persistent complaint from the sugar-cane producers that the industrialists are cheating them?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is another matter. Unless some units are taken over by the State, there is no need for a Central Board.

**Shri Punnoose:** Sir, my case is that there are sufficient reasons for the Government to set up that Board.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** That is a matter of argument. Next question.

### STOCKS OF AMMONIUM SULPHATE IN SINDRI FACTORY

***482. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the quantities of the accumulated stocks of Ammonium Sulphate at the Sindri Fertilizer Factory in the months of (i) January and (ii) March of this year?

(b) What is the total capacity of the godowns of the Sindri Fertilizer Factory?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The stock at the end of January and March, 1953 was 74,322 and 77,129 tons respectively.

(b) The storage capacity of the Silo where Ammonium Sulphate is stored is 90,000 tons.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** May I know, Sir, the quantity of ammonium sulphate accumulated with that factory at present?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The present stock is 36,606 tons as on 11th of this month.

**Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Is it true that the fertiliser Mission which recently visited the fertiliser factories abroad has suggested that these accumulated stocks could be lessened if this fertiliser factory starts marketing of fertilisers itself, if so, whether the Government is going to accept that suggestion?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** No such suggestion has been made by the Mission.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether it is a fact that the required number of wagons could not be supplied and this transport bottle-neck is a contributory factor to this accumulation of stocks in January last?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** For a short while, at the beginning of the year there was a transport bottle-neck. Subsequently we made arrangements to get over the difficulty. We have appointed a special transportation officer and at present, I would like to say, there is no difficulty about transport.

**Shri K. P. Tripathi:** May I know, Sir, if it is a fact that Rs. 100 extra per ton is charged for Assam and that is one of the reasons for Assam not lifting its quota? If this fact has been brought to the notice of the hon. Minister will he tell us what steps he is going to take?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The price of the fertiliser is the same. The fertiliser is being sent to Assam now by steamer. It was represented that the stuff when sent by train was costlier and that if the fertilizer was sent by train *via* Siliguri it would be economical. The matter is receiving our attention.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Are the Government satisfied that adequate godown accommodation is available in the States which have been induced to take over these accumulated stocks?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Yes.

**Dr. Jaisoorya:** May I know, Sir, whether one of the reasons which prevented the States from taking the maximum quota was the failure to provide wagons in 1952 and secondly the high price prevailing during the last year?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Bottle-neck in transport at the beginning of the year and the prevailing high price during the middle of last year were some of the causes.

**Shri Nanadas:** The Minister stated the stock in March as 77,129 tons and at present as only 36,000 tons. May I know what the reasons are for this fall in production?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I may say that the reason is not fall in production but better and efficient dispatches.

### INSTITUTIONS FOR COTTAGE AND SMALL SCALE INDUSTRIES IN PUNJAB

*485. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the names of the various institutions in the Punjab run or aided by the Central Government for imparting training in cottage and small scale industries?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** A statement is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 2.]

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** May I know, Sir, on what basis these institutions have been selected by the Government of India?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I am in a difficult position to answer this question. For most of the institutions, aid is being given under the Refugee Rehabilitation Scheme. What the basis is on which these institutions have been selected and the details in regard to the working of these institutions, supervision of the working of the institutions, etc., I am afraid I am not in a position to say. The question may be addressed to the Minister of Rehabilitation.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Is it not a fact, Sir, that there are certain chunks of the Punjab, which have been left out of consideration altogether and there are certain other parts of the Punjab which are very well treated?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Maybe, Sir. But the basis on which the Commerce and Industry Minister aids the cottage industries is different from the basis here. As already mentioned by me it should be addressed to the proper quarter.

### RESIN INDUSTRY IN PUNJAB

*486. **Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether Government have received any report with regard to the failure of the resin industry in the Punjab financially?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** I presume the hon. Member is referring to the Rosin industry. The answer is in the negative.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** May I know, Sir, whether after the Partition the resin industry which is a subsidiary industry for the Punjab has declined very much and it has led to unemployment? May I also know what steps are taken to put it on a proper footing so that there should be less of unemployment in that sector?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The presumption on which the question is based, so far as the knowledge of the Minister of Commerce and Industry goes, has no bearing in fact.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister has not received any complaint from the Punjab Government in the above connection.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** May I know. Sir, whether in view of the fact that the Punjab is very rich in forest wealth, any steps have been taken to put this industry on a sound basis?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Minister says he has not received any complaint.

### DELEGATION TO NORTH BORNEO

*487. **Shri Dabhi:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether Government have selected the personnel of the delegation proposed to be sent to North Borneo with a view to making a study of conditions and assessing the prospects of successful settlement of Indians there?

(b) When is the proposed delegation likely to leave India for North Borneo?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). The members of the proposed delegation were selected some time ago, but we are still waiting for a reply from the Government of North Borneo, before the delegation can proceed.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know the categories of Indians who will be permitted to go to and settle in North Borneo at present? Or are we to understand that no Indian will be permitted to go and settle there, until and unless there is an agreement between our Government and North Borneo Government on this question?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** The question is a bit premature. It was arranged, as I have said once before in the last session, that we would send a delegation to make enquiries on the spot and report to the Government and then alone the question of immigration will be settled.

**Shri Dabhi:** Sir, I wanted to ask whether at present any Indians could be allowed to go and settle there.

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** If I may answer that question, not only chances do not exist at present but they are remote in future also for Indians to go and settle there.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know the names of those who are selected for the delegation?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** It was proposed to compose the delegation with these persons:—

Officials: 1. Mr. M. Gopala Menon, I.F.S., representative of the Government in Malaya and Singapore.

2. Thakur Kehar Singh, P.C.S., Himachal Pradesh.

Non-Official: Mr. V. E. Andrews of Travancore-Cochin Union.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Is it not a fact that certain Indian citizens who are qualified in railway and telegraphic technology are being invited by the Borneo Government and some of them have already left?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I would like to have notice of that question.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** May I know in view of what the hon. Prime Minister has said, why this delegation is being at all sponsored and sent?

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** After what I have said earlier, it now transpires that we have arranged it and now we are waiting for a reply from the other end. It is not forthcoming. So far as we can make out, they do not want this delegation or any of the Indians to go over there. There has been pressure from various elements in the island of Borneo against this delegation.

### HAND POUNDING OF RICE

***488. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that the Planning Commission has, in the Five Year Plan, recommended that in the interest of rural employment and in order to ensure better nutrition, Government should formulate a programme for replacing the huller type of rice mills by hand-pounding of rice: and

(b) if so, the actual steps Government have taken, or are going to take, in the said matter?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Yes.

(b) Any action that could be taken in regard to this matter falls within the competence of the State Governments. However, a scheme, costing Rs. 4 lakhs, has been sanctioned for execution by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board for the purchase of improved equipment, to be sold to the hand-pounding rice co-operative societies at 50 per cent. of cost, and to give subsidies to those societies to help them to avoid losses in the initial period of working. The Board has also made proposals for replacing the huller type of machine with a different type and the levy of a cess on mill pounded rice to help the hand-pounding industry and other allied matters. These are under consideration by the Government.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know whether it is a fact that a Resolution passed by the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board has demanded that there should be an immediate ban on the huller type of rice pounding, and that there should be no further increase in the number and capacity of huller mills, and if so, whether Government have acceded or are going to accede to this demand?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The answer is provided in the last sentence of my reply. This and other matters are under consideration. And I have also said it is not a question of the Government of India acceding to their demand. The matter falls within the competence of the State Governments, and anything that can be done to progress the wishes of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board can only be done by negotiation with the State Governments.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know the attitude of the Government regarding acceptance or non-acceptance of the recommendations of the Planning Commission as well as the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** It is very difficult to make an affirmation of faith in a matter in which Government is not completely seized of the consequences of its action.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** Is it not a fact that in the last Railway Centenary Exhibition, one Mr. Ghatak of Chandernagore exhibited a hand-pounding machine to the hon. Minister or the Minister of State? If so, what is the reaction, and have the West Bengal Government been informed about it?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Maybe a fact. So far as I am concerned, I never visited the Railway Exhibition.

and I am completely ignorant of the existence of any such machine.

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** Nor was I shown that machine.

**Seth Govind Das:** The hon. Minister has just stated that as far as this matter is concerned, it is the State Governments who are responsible. May I know if any negotiations in this respect are going on with the State Governments?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** The hon. Member is a very old Member of this House and its predecessors, and he knows that there is no finality in these negotiations. The negotiations are constant and continuous, and often-times we do not see the result for a long time.

**Seth Govind Das:** May I know, Sir, how long these negotiations have been going on, and by what time any result is expected of these negotiations?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** These negotiations have been going on for long before I took charge, and I hope they will go on even after I leave!

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know, Sir, whether Government is prepared to extend this policy to other suitable sectors of industry such as mustard oil etc.?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is it hand-pounded?

**Mr. M. M. Das:** By *ghani* and mills. It is similar.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Let us not proceed from one subject to another.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** In Travancore-Cochin, for example, although licence fees were collected for starting several rice mills there, sanction was not accorded, and several prosecutions are now pending for illegal possession of rice mills. Was it in accordance with the policy of the Central Government that this sanction was not given for starting these mills and these prosecutions have been launched?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri Sinhasan Singh:** May I know, Sir, whether Government really believes in the efficacy of the recommendations of the Planning Commission to replace the hullers by hand-pounding?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** If the hon. Member wants an opinion from me, I don't think I am competent to give an opinion. The fact that a responsible body has made a recommendation and the Government have the matter under consideration and are negotiating with the State Governments is sufficient proof that there is something in what this body has suggested and the Government are taking this body's recommendations seriously. What the results would be is a different question altogether.

**Shri S. N. Das:** May I know whether the hon. Minister is in a position to state the number of mills that are working, and the quantity of rice produced, and the number of persons employed in these mills?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I think that question had better be addressed to my hon. colleague the Minister for Food and Agriculture. He knows more about rice than I do.

**Shri Punnoose:** Are Government aware that in Travancore-Cochin the Government have banned the opening of these mills and also launched some prosecutions against those who have offended the law, as a result of public agitation and due to increasing unemployment in the rural areas?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would take the information from the hon. Member.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know whether it is a fact that there is a feeling among the Members of the All-India Khadi and Village Industries Board that Government are not helping the Board to the extent to which they ought to help it?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** If my hon. friend wants me to accept the view that he has in mind, I should say certainly not. On the other hand, we are trying our best to implement the wishes of this Board to the extent that is possible.

**Shri A. M. Thomas:** Have permits been granted to import the huller type of mills in 1952-53? If so, how much worth of machinery has been imported?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would like to have notice.

### PRE-WAR CLAIMS ON JAPAN

***489. Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many claims and for what amount have been made by the Indian nationals against the Japanese Government for loss or damage to property or personal injury or death which arose before the outbreak of War with Japan?

(b) How do Government propose to help the claimants in settling their claims

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) 254 claims have come to our notice so far. The total amount involved in these claims is Rs. 14,16,000.

(b) The claimants have been informed by press notes that their claims with necessary documentary evidence should be submitted to the Custodian of Enemy Property, Bombay, by the 31st December, 1953. Thereafter, the claims with connected papers will be submitted to the Japanese Government in terms of Article 8(a) of the Indo-Japanese Peace Treaty for consideration and settlement.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** May I know how many claims have been actually settled and discharged, and can Government give information about the total amount of money paid to the claimants so far?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I am afraid the question is premature because claims can be made till the 31st December, 1953, after which they will be scrutinised by us and presented. So, there is no question of claims being settled now.

### DECLINE IN COAL EXPORT

***490. Shri K. P. Sinha:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that coal export of this country is declining sharply?

(b) Since when is this trend in coal trade being noticed?

(c) What steps have Government taken to regain its lost market?

(d) What is the total amount of coal exported during the months of January to June, 1953?

(e) How does this figure compare with the corresponding period for 1952?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) and (b). The high level of exports reached during 1951 and 1952 has not been maintained during the current year. There has been instead a noticeable falling off since the beginning of this year. A statement showing monthly coal exports during 1951 to 1953 and another statement showing coal exports to different destinations during the years 1946 to 1953 are placed on the Table. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 3.]

(c) With a view to making our coal prices competitive in foreign markets, the commercial charge on exports of coal has been abolished from 11th May 1953. The procedure for exports has been simplified so that shippers are free to explore foreign markets, locate purchasers for their offers and then seek the sanction of the Coal Commissioner for export.

(d) Approximately 10·83 lakh tons.

(e) The figure for 1952 for the corresponding period was 18·14 lakh tons.

**Shri K. P. Sinha:** To which countries is our coal exported, and what has been the loss in revenue due to this fall?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The causes for this fall have been many, Sir. The export in 1951 and 1952 was due to extraordinary reasons and the international situation. There was coal shortage in Europe and the United Kingdom, internal transport difficulties in South Africa, restricted production in Australia and tight shipping position due to the Korean War. Since the last few months, Australia has stepped up her production. She has become not only self-sufficient, but she is also competing in the foreign market. So also South Africa. Exports to the United Kingdom have ceased. In other words, our normal markets have been seriously affected. The special markets which we secured for extraordinary reasons have disappeared. In any case, this matter is engaging the serious attention of the Government, and we are trying to see how we can arrest the fall in exports, and how we can rehabilitate ourselves to the extent possible.

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** Is it a fact that coal production has gone down by about 30,000 tons per month, during the last five months of this year?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I cannot give the exact figures, but there has been a slight reduction in the production of coal.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Are the Government satisfied that adequate arrangements have been made for fully supplying the demands of the internal market, particularly the industrial sector of our economy, before we go out to capture export markets, for India's potential supplies?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** So far as production is concerned, there is no difficulty. The only difficulty has been in respect of transport, and the Railway Ministry is trying its best to make the maximum number of wagons available for this purpose. To the extent that the wagon position improves, we improve the supply position of coal for the various industries in the country.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** Is it a fact that the Government have recently put an embargo on the opening of new collieries in Raniganj in West Bengal, and Jharia in Bihar?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I submit that this does not arise out of the main question.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is no complaint about quantity of production.

**Pandit D. N. Tiwary:** Are the Government aware that coal supply in North Bihar is very meagre and insufficient to meet the needs of the consumers there, and if so are the Government taking any steps to step it up?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Coal supply in North Bihar is affected because of some special transport difficulties. At Mokhameh Ghat, a bridge has to be built, before supplies to North Bihar can be met satisfactorily. That is a long-range plan, and the Planning Commission also have provided for it. It may take about four or five years to complete. Pending completion of that, it is very difficult to overcome those difficulties. But the maximum efforts are being put forth, in order to improve the position.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** What is the extent of unemployment, consequent on the reduction in the quantity of coal exported?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I cannot say what extent of unemployment has resulted, because of the recent fall in the export of coal to other countries. There has been some amount of unemployment, and it has been reported to us that the causes are being looked into.

### ROAD ROLLERS AND STEAM ROLLERS

***491. Shri Heda:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of road rollers as well as steam rollers manufactured in India in the years 1951-52 and 1952-53; and

(b) the scope for this industry?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Steam road rollers—131 in 1951-52 and 77 in 1952-53. Diesel road rollers—133 in 1951-52 and none in 1952-53.

(b) There is undoubtedly scope for manufacture of road rollers in the country.

**Shri Heda:** Was there any import during this period, and if so, what was it?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether there were indents for supply of these rollers from outside India, and if so from what countries?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I would like to have notice.

**Shri T. K. Chaudhuri:** Who exactly are the manufacturers of these steam road rollers, and are the Government satisfied that all parts are made in this country?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** In regard to the first part of the question, I might say that the steam road rollers are manufactured by the Tata Locomotive and Engineering Company in Jamshedpur, in collaboration with Messrs. Marshall and Sons, of England; the Diesel road rollers are made by Jessops, in collaboration with Aveling Barfords of England.

As regards the question whether all parts are made in this country, I am not in a position to state whether all the parts are made in this country.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Up to what tonnage, do they manufacture locally? How does the local manufacture compare with the imported stuff?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** I have not got the technical information; so far as the costs are concerned, they compare favourably.

**Shri Heda:** Are any other manufacturers coming forth in the field?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** Not that I know of.

### PENICILLIN FACTORY

***492. Shri Heda:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the progress made in the establishment of the Pencillin Factory, Pimpri?

(b) Has the plant been erected?

(c) If not, when is it expected to be erected?

(d) When will the factory go into production?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) The construction of the Penicillin Factory buildings at Pimpri is progressing satisfactorily. Workshop, boiler house, stores and cafeteria buildings are almost complete, the services building is expected to be completed by the end of August, extraction building by the end of October and the rest by the end of December, 1953.

Fourteen key technical officers for the factory have been recruited. Of these, four have had training abroad in penicillin technology and are now in India. Seven are under training in Europe. The remaining three are in India and are expected to go abroad on training in the beginning of November, 1953.

As regards plant and equipment, the United Nations International Children's Emergency Fund have so far ordered equipment worth about $7,63,000 as against their commitment of $8,50,000. Equipment worth about $5,02,000 has already been shipped, and most of this has arrived in India. In addition, orders for equipment worth over Rs. 7,00,000 have been placed by Government.

(b) No.

(c) By the end of March, 1954.

(d) It is expected that the factory will go into production by April, 1954.

**Shri Heda:** What is the period of delay in the original programme, and what are the reasons for it?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Ultimately, the delay will be about four months. The factory was expected to go into production by the end of this year. But now it is expected to go into production by the end of April 1954. The main difficulty has been in ordering of the plant by the U.N.I.C.E.F., and the delivery of the plant and machinery.

**Shri Heda:** The hon. Minister has just now stated that the whole plant and machinery could not be ordered. In view of that, may I ask whether the Government still expect that the factory will go into production by the end of April next year?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Yes. As I have stated earlier, we expect the factory to go into production by the end of April 1954. Most of the plant and machinery is now arriving, and we expect all the plant and machinery to come by the end of this year.

**Seth Govind Das:** How much production is expected from this factory every year, and once the production begins, will there be any need for importing penicillin from outside?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Ultimately this factory is expected to produce about 7,50,000 mega units per month, but the idea is to begin with a production of 4,00,000 mega units per month.

I cannot say that we will be completely self-sufficient, once this factory goes into production. So far as our requirements of penicillin are concerned, we will still be short of our requirements, to some extent.

**Dr. M. M. Das:** May I know whether it is a fact that the factory under construction will not produce penicillin as it is, but will purify and rebottle the penicillin received in bulk from foreign countries?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** All I can say is that penicillin is going to be manufactured in this proposed factory. As to what materials have to be imported, and what we will manufacture here—I mean the components—I am afraid, it is too technical a matter, on which I should like to have notice, before answering.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** How will the prices compare with the prices of foreign penicillin that are now prevailing?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** The question of prices does not arise at all now. We have to work out the costs after the factory goes into production, in the light of the circumstances existing at that time.

**Shri Gidwani:** On account of the delay in the construction of the factory, will the cost of construction also increase?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I do not think there has been any avoidable delay and there will be any increase in the cost of construction. As I said earlier, the factory was originally expected to go into production by the end of December this year, but now it is expected to go into production by the end of April, next year.

**Shri Nanadas:** What will be the initial production, when the factory goes into production in the month of April next year?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** I have given the figures already. The initial production is expected to be 4,00,000 mega units per month.

**Shri Heda:** Is it not a fact that purifying and rebottling of penicillin that is imported in bulk from foreign countries, are being done even at present?

**Shri K. C. Reddy:** Bottling of the penicillin imported in bulk is going on in Bombay, where we have a unit for this purpose. But after the factory starts production, the idea is to transfer that unit to Pimpri.

### CHEAP CEMENT HOUSES

***493. Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether the attention of Government had been drawn to a statement made by the Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific

Research to the Press in Bombay on the 29th May, 1953, that Government were considering a plan for meeting the acute housing problem by providing cheap houses, each house costing only Rs. 1,400 and having three-room accommodation?

(b) If so, what is the decision regarding the same?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). I have seen in the press the statement purported to have been made by the Deputy Minister for Natural Resources and Scientific Research. It is true that the Building Research Institute at Roorkee has constructed two or three experimental shell houses at a very low cost, though it is not as low as Rs. 1,400. These houses are still only in an experimental stage and many tests have yet to be carried out before a decision could be taken as to their suitability for any extensive adoption. These tests are now being undertaken. If they prove successful, it will then be for the various interests concerned that provide housing, to adopt the plan and specifications of these experimental houses.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : इस प्रयोग में अब तक सरकार कितना रुपया खर्च कर चुकी है और कितना और करने वाली है और इस प्रयोग का नतीजा कितने दिन के अन्दर निकलने की उम्मीद है ?

**सरदार सवर्ण सिंह** : इस पर प्रयोग पर कोई ख़ास खर्च नहीं हुआ, सिर्फ़ तजुर्बे के तौर पर कुछ मकान बनाये गये हैं और उस की ठीक तादाद तो मिनिस्ट्री आफ़ नेचुरल रिसोर्सेज़ एन्ड साइन्टिफ़िक रिसर्च के पास होगी, मगर मैं इतना ज़रूर कह सकता हूं कि उन पर ज़्यादा ख़र्चा नहीं हुआ ।

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : इस का नतीजा कब तक निकल जाने की उम्मीद है ?

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**منسٹر آف ایجوکیشن اینڈ نیچرل ریسورسز اینڈ سائنٹیفک ریسرچ (مولانا آزاد)** : یہ تو ایک تجربہ کا کام ہے - یہ کہنا مشکل ہے کہ اس کا نتیجہ کتنے دنوں میں نکلے گا - ایک سائنٹیفک تجربہ ہے - عرصہ تک جاری رہتا ہے اور اسے جاری رہنا چاہیئے -

[**The Minister of Education and Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Maulana Azad):** It is an experiment and it is difficult to say in how many days its result will be found. It is a scientific experiment which continues and should continue for some time.]

**Shri Gidwani:** May I know whether the materials used for construction will be available in India?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There is too much talk in the House. Hon. Members in the front benches will also kindly observe silence.

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Yes, Sir. The materials will be available in India.

**श्री हेडा** : क्या हुकूमत का ध्यान हैदराबाद में जिस तरीके के मकान बनाये गये थे, उस ओर गया है और उन पर आने वाली लागत और एन० आर० एस० आर० द्वारा बनाये जाने वाले मकानों पर आने वाली लागत, और दोनों की मजबूती में अगर मुकाबला किया जाय, तो क्या नतीजा निकलता है ?

**सरदार सवर्ण सिंह** : गवर्नमेंट का एटेंशन उस तरफ़ भी दिलाया गया है, जो ख़र्च हैदराबाद के तरीक़े से बनाने में आता है, वह बहुत ज़्यादा होता है, बमुक़ाबले इस के जो एन० आर० एस० आर० मिनिस्ट्री की तरफ़ से रुड़की में बनाये गये हैं, मजबूती के मुताल्लिक अभी तजुर्बा हो रहा है, मगर मैं समझता हूं कि हैदराबाद में जिस किस्म के मकान बनाये गये हैं, उन का इस से मुक़ाबला नहीं हो सकता क्योंकि इन के बनाने का तरीक़ा बिल्कुल मुख़्तलिफ़ है ।

**Shri M. M. Das:** May I know, Sir, what will be the floor space and living space of these houses and the accommodation given to the number of people per house?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** This, Sir, is a method of construction and the floor space or the area covered will depend upon the particular requirements with regard to each type of houses. The initial intention is that they should be put up for primary schools in the villages or for other community purposes.

**डा० सुरेश चन्द्र :** क्या मिनिस्टर साहब को मालूम है कि जब यहां पर इंटरनेशनल इंजीनियरिंग एक्ज़ीबीशन हुई थी, उस में हैदराबाद के इंजीनियर्स द्वारा जो मकान बनाये गये थे, उन को सब से ज्यादा पसन्द किया गया था, और उन पर लागत भी कम आती थी और दूसरे हैदराबाद स्टाइल के बने मकान और रुड़की में जो मकान बनाये गये हैं उन दोनों की क़ीमतों में क्या फ़र्क है ?

**Sardar Swaran Singh:** Sir, I would not hazard any answer with regard to what was considered by the international experts about the houses which were put up by the Hyderabad engineers. But on the question of costing, I can say that the houses which are put up at Hyderabad are at least at more than double the cost that is incurred on this type of houses. But I have already said that this is a different type of construction altogether. In the Hyderabad style, the walls are of the ordinary type and only the roofing is of a different pattern, whereas according to this type of shell houses, the walls and the roofing are really one continuation of a curved sort of cement structure; and the cost element cannot be compared at all between the two types of construction.

## INDIANS CONVICTED IN CEYLON FOR OVERSTAY OF TEMPORARY PERMIT PERIODS

***494. Shri M. R. Krishna:** Will the Prime Minister be pleased to state:

(a) how many Indians have been so far convicted in the Ceylon High Court for staying in Ceylon after the expiration of their temporary residence permits; and

(b) whether any of them have appealed to the Privy Council against the decision of the Ceylon Supreme Court?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) One.

(b) Yes. An appeal was filed in the Privy Council which was rejected.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know, Sir, whether any other nationals, besides Indian and Pakistani, have been convicted by the Ceylon High Court?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** As I said, Sir, there has been only one prosecution.

**Shri M. R. Krishna:** May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India have offered or propose to offer any financial or legal assistance to those Indians in Ceylon?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** In cases where there is the need, of course we give financial assistance.

**Shri Veeraswamy:** May I know, Sir, whether the Government of India have received a memorandum from Indians residing in Ceylon without citizenship rights expressing their willingness to come back to India and requesting the Government to treat them as refugees and to rehabilitate them?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I would require notice.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Dr. Suresh Chandra.

**Shri Boovaraghasamy:** What were the occupations of those people who were convicted?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have called Dr. Suresh Chandra.

**Dr. Suresh Chandra:** May I know, Sir, whether it is the policy of the Government to help to repatriate the Indian nationals from abroad, and help them financially also?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** In cases where there is the need, of course we help to repatriate.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know, Sir, whether the Government of Madras has asked for any help from the Centre to rehabilitate such of those repatriated Ceylonese Indian citizens?

**Shri Anil K. Chanda:** I would require notice.

### PALM OIL

*495. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) when separate import licences for palm oil were granted;

(b) whether the import duty on this oil has undergone any change due to this new arrangement;

(c) if so, the changes made;

(d) whether there is any indigenous source of production for this oil; and

(e) if so, the names of places where it is produced?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) to (c). Palm Oil was brought under the licensing control with effect from the 12th May, 1953, simultaneously with the reduction of import duty to 10 per cent. *ad valorem* on palm oil, produced in any country other than a British Colony and abolition of the entire duty on palm oil produced in a British Colony.

(d) No, Sir.

(e) Does not arise.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know, Sir, the quantity consumed in the country and whether Government are trying to produce palm oil in the country?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I have no information at the moment about palm oil produced in the country.

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** May I know, Sir, the reason why palm oil import has been removed from the open general licence?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Sir, our requirement for the soap industry of hard oil was about 30,000 tons. Out of this, about 15,000 tons are supplied by 'mahua' oil, and when we removed this palm oil from the open general licence and placed it under restriction, the idea was that the 'mahua' oil industry should not be affected by over-imports of palm oil.

**Shri Dabhi:** May I know, Sir, the special use to which this palm oil is put?

**Shri Karmarkar:** It is used for the soap industry.

**Shri Nanadas:** How does the landed cost of this palm oil compare with the cost of groundnut oil in India?

**Shri Karmarkar:** The landed cost of palm oil, with the reduced import duty, will be less than the coconut oil prices.

**Shri Nanadas:** About groundnut oil?

**Shri Karmarkar:** I would require notice. I may say the reduction in the import duty is brought about with a view to induce the import of palm oil.

### T. B. PATIENTS IN KALYAN REFUGEE CAMPS

*496. **Shri Gidwani:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are aware that there is a large number of T. B. patients in the Kalyan Refugee Camps Hospital owing to the high incidence of T. B. in the camps;

(b) whether Government are aware that the Camps Hospital is not provided with X-ray apparatus and other necessary equipment for the treatment of such patients;

(c) whether the Minister of Rehabilitation during his last visit to Bombay in February, 1953 while performing the opening ceremony of the National Hospital there, announced a grant of Rs. 50,000/- for the treatment of T. B patients in the Kalyan Refugee Camps Hospital; and

(d) whether the amount had been sent to the Bombay State Government for the purpose?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) to (c). Yes.

(d) A sum of Rs. 50,000 was sanctioned in March last for expenditure on food, medicines etc. of indigent displaced T.B. patients in Bombay. The State Government, however, did not utilize this amount but put forward an alternative scheme for the purchase of certain X-ray and laboratory equipment. That scheme has now been sanctioned and the amount required for the purpose is being placed at the disposal of the Bombay Government.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know, Sir, whether this amount would cover the purchase of the entire equipment for an X-ray Department?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** Yes.

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** May I know, Sir, if such X-ray Departments have been opened in any of the refugee colonies run by Government in West Bengal?

**Shri A. P. Jain:** I would require notice.

### AUDITION TESTS FOR A. I. R. ARTISTES

***497. Sardar A. S. Saigal:** (a) Will the Minister of **Information and Broadcasting** be pleased to state how many of the artistes who absented themselves from audition tests have been kept out since this system was introduced in A.I.R.?

(b) Do Government propose to look into the grievances of the musicians in this respect?

(c) Has any representation been made against the juries?

(d) What are the qualifications of the juries who dealt with the selection of music artistes?

**The Minister of Information and Broadcasting (Dr. Keskar):** (a) The information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir. Government are always willing to look into the grievances and take necessary steps to remove their genuine complaints.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) The Audition Committee consists of persons of scholarship, standing and eminence in the field of Indian Music.

**सरदार ए० एस० सहगल :** क्या मंत्री महोदय यह बताने की कृपा करेंगे कि जो राग रागिनियों के ज्ञाता अब ए० आई० आर० में कार्य कर रहे हैं उन से कमेटी के सब के सब सदस्य इस कला के ज्यादा प्रवीण हैं ?

**डा० केसकर :** अगर इसे हम न समझते तो उन को इस काम के लिये नियुक्त न करते ।

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** May I know, Sir, whether any people are exempted from this audition test and whether there is any other jury which goes into the question and decides who should be exempted and who should not and what are the grounds on which some are exempted and some are not?

**Dr. Keskar:** This is going into a very detailed controversy. This system has been initiated by the All India Radio for helping it in assessing the quality of musicians. If all the details are going to be discussed in reply to a question it would be too long. If the House desires, I can lay on the Table the rules and regulations that have been framed to help the panel in doing this work.

**Shrimati A. Kale:** May I know if it is a fact that the agitation was started by some interested persons, particularly those who were not sure of their knowledge of music?

**Dr. Keskar:** There is some substance in what the hon. Member says. I might inform the House that in spite of a lot of publicity and uproar in the Press the number of such persons who said that they had a certain grievance is very very small.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** May I know whether there are any exemptions granted to any of these people and, if so, under what grounds these are given, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Was it not the same question that was put?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** It was not answered, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What he said was that the rules and regulations have been framed and if the hon. Members so desire he would place them on the Table of the House, so that the hon. Members may have an idea of what is being done. Now, are we going to enter into a discussion?

**Shri Chattopadhyaya:** May I know, Sir, who auditions Prof. Ratanjankar before he sits before the mike?

**Dr. Keskar:** I do not want to answer questions on the floor of the House regarding persons who are not present here.

**Shri Velayudhan:** May I know how this trouble started because formerly there was complete amity between the A.I.R. and the musicians?

**Dr. Keskar:** Even now there is complete amity between the A.I.R. and the musicians.

**Shri Veeraswamy:** May I know whether some eminent and famous artistes in Tamilnad were asked to go for audition to the Madras and Trichinopoly stations of the All India Radio?

**Dr. Keskar:** I will try to find out the names of the famous musicians to whom my hon. friend has just referred.

**Shri Muniswamy:** May I know, Sir, how many of these juries are appointed in each station of A.I.R. and what is the period for which they are appointed?

**Dr. Keskar:** These are permanent, Sir.

**Shri Boovaraghasamy:** May I know, Sir, the number of places and their names where the juries are meeting?

**Dr. Keskar:** All over India.

## DIESEL ENGINES

***498. Shri A. N. Vidyalankar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the extent of production of diesel engines in the country;

(b) whether Government have imposed any restrictions on the import of diesel engines; and

(c) whether such restrictions will be imposed on the import of their component parts also?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) A statement is laid on the Table of the House.

(b) Yes, Sir.

(c) No indication of future policy can be given at this stage. It would depend upon conditions prevailing at the time.

### STATEMENT

The figures of production of diesel engines are given below:—

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| 1947-48 | 772 | Nos. |
| 1948-49 | 1,158 | ,, |
| 1949-50 | 2,554 | ,, |
| 1950-51 | 5,536 | ,, |
| 1951-52 | 7,263 | ,, |
| 1952-53 | 2,809 | ,, |
| TOTAL | 20,092 | ,, |

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know whether there is any scheme adopted by the Government to control the quality of this production?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari:** With regard to any production in this country which enjoys a certain amount of protection the Government satisfies itself that the quality is maintained. Otherwise we allow imports to come in.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** It is seen from an answer given by the hon. Minister on the 6th August that the number of Diesel engines produced in 1951-52 was 7,200 and odd while in 1952-53 it has been only 2,800 and odd. May I know the special reason for this deterioration in the manufacture of Diesel engines?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**: I think there is no question of deterioration of quality in the manufacture. The diminution in the quantity depends upon the law of supply and demand.

**Shri V. P. Nayar**: May I know, Sir, how the labour has been affected on account of this diminution in the number of Diesel engines manufactured?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**: To the extent, Sir, that there is a reduction in output, there is in some cases a reduction in the labour element employed.

**Dr. Jaisoorya**: With regard to part (c), is it not a fact that the import of spare parts and component parts has been prohibited?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**: Spare parts have not been prohibited, Sir.

**Dr. Jaisoorya**: I am asking once more the question whether they have been prohibited or not?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**: Sir, to the best of my knowledge they have not been prohibited.

**Seth Govind Das**: By what time is it expected that India would be self-sufficient as far as the production of diesel engines is concerned and what effort is being made to increase their production?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**: With regard to the first part of the question, self sufficiency arises from an estimate of the demand and an estimate of the production. If the demand is on the increase, it all depends upon the efforts to keep pace with the demand. I think it is a question for which I would not hazard an answer.

**Seth Govind Das**: My other question has not been replied to. What efforts are being made to increase the production of diesel engines?

**Shri T. T. Krishnamachari**: Sir, there are factories now in operation and I think we have got more factories than we probably need. At the moment they are producing up to 25 h.p. They are making attempts to increase the rate of h.p. and the production of their units. Constant encouragement has been given to them by means of the Government's policy of controlling imports.

### IMPORTS FOR JULY—DECEMBER, 1953

***499. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay**: (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the new commodities of import or commodities in respect of which fresh import has been proposed for the import period July—December 1953?

(b) How far is our policy of import during the said period affected by the trend of prices of the commodities?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar)**: (a) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 4.]

(b) In fixing import quotas, price trends have been taken into consideration, wherever possible.

**Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay**: May I know whether any new requirement has arisen for the fresh import of new commodities and how the estimate is made?

**Shri Karmarkar**: The hon. Member knows that our import policy depends upon the availability and the need for different articles. The present policy is the result of the present availability of foreign exchange and the present needs.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : क्या इस बात का ध्यान रक्खा जाता है कि जहां तक हमारे यहां पर बाहर से आयात का सम्बन्ध है, सिर्फ़

वैसी ही चीजें यहां मंगाई जायें जिन के बिना हमारा काम नहीं चल सकता ।

**श्री करमरकर:** जी हां, रक्खा जाता है ।

**Shri Muniswamy:** May I know, Sir, whether any changes have been made in the import policy between the January—June period and the July—December period?

**Shri Karmarkar:** Alterations have been made. We have liberalised the import of some articles and included some new articles. The hon. Member will find it in the statement laid on the Table of the House.

## Short Notice Question and Answer

**Shri Vittal Rao:** (a) Will the Minister of **Defence** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Sri Ram Prasad, worker of Ordnance Factory, Khamaria, who was arrested following the lathi charge on the workers inside the factory on the 22nd July, 1953, died on 7th August, 1953, while under judicial custody in Central Jail, Jubbalpore?

(b) What was the cause of his death and whether proper care was taken by the Jail Surgeon?

(c) What is the nature of offence he is alleged to have committed?

(d) Is it a fact that he was not released though bail was granted on the plea of certain legal objection?

**The Deputy Minister of Defence (Shri Satish Chandra):** (a) Shri Ram Prasad was arrested after the workers had committed a riot inside the factory. He died on the 7th August in judicial custody.

(b) Heart failure following upon heart disease (Angina Pectoris). The deceased was given proper medical attention by the Jail medical authorities.

(c) He was charged with offences under Sections 395, 332, 147, 452, and 336 I.P.C. in connection with the disturbances in the Ordnance Factory, Khamaria.

(d) No. He was allowed bail by the Sessions Judge on the 6th of August in Rs. 500/- with a surety of the like amount, but could not be released as no surety was forthcoming.

**Shri Vittal Rao:** May I know, Sir, whether the dead body was handed over to the relatives of the deceased?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** Yes, Sir; the dead body was handed over to his widow on the 8th morning.

**Dr. Jaisoorya:** Was a post-mortem done?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** A post-mortem was carried out by the Civil Surgeon and it confirmed the diagnosis.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know, Sir, when the person died, was the dead body refused to the relatives on the 7th?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** The wife of the deceased was not in Jubbulpore at the time. She was in Katni, and the factory authorities traced her out at Katni, brought her to Jubbulpore and handed over the body the next morning.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** The Minister just now said that the man was arrested because there was a riot on the 22nd or so. May I know whether any impartial enquiry has been held with regard to the riot and the cause of the riot?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** The riot took place on the 22nd of July and after these disturbances on that date, the arrests were made by the local police which investigated into the matter.

**Shri Punnoose:** May I know, Sir, whether Government are aware that the brother of the deceased was in that very locality, that the authorities knew the fact of his being there and that in spite of it he was informed very very late?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** I have no information regarding his brother.

From the information that I have in my possession the factory authorities made every possible effort to trace the relatives. The deceased's quarter was locked. They later found that his wife was at Katni; she was brought to Jubbulpore. In fact, certain other people wanted to get the body on the same day, in the absence of the wife of the deceased and to take out a procession to which the police authorities did not agree.

**Shri Kelappan:** May I know, Sir. if he developed heart trouble while in jail?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** It has been found after post-mortem that he was suffering from angina pectoris, which is not developed suddenly. It is a serious heart disease which lasts a long time.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : इन दिनों में जबलपुर के नज़दीक जो खमरिया फैक्टरी के वाक़यात हुए हैं उन के सम्बन्ध में क्या सरकार इस बात का विचार कर रही है कि केन्द्र से किसी को भेज कर सब बातों की पूरी जानकारी प्राप्त की जाय ?

**प्रतिरक्षा संघठन मंत्री (श्री त्यागी)** : कुछ वाक़यात जो खमरिया के हैं उन से सवाल का ताल्लुक था। लेकिन कोई दूसरे वाकयात जिन का मेरे दोस्त जिक्र करते हैं उन की देखभाल के लिए अगर मुझे यहां से किसी को भेजने की ज़रूरत होगी तो मुझे कोई ताम्मुल नहीं होगा। मैं यह अर्ज़ कर देना चाहता हूं कि यह जो झगड़ा फैक्टरी में हुआ तो यहां से इम्मीजियेट आर्डर्स भेजे गये कि डाक्टर और अस्पताल के बारे में पूरी तहक़ीक़ात की जाय कि वहां के हालात क्या हैं। डाइरेक्टर जनरल आर्डिनेन्स को तार के ज़रिये इत्तला दी गयी कि वह जबलपुर आकर जांच करें। वह और दूसरे अफसर वहां गये और उन्हों ने हक़ीक़ात की। अगर और भी कुछ दिक्कत होगी तो मैं यकीन दिलाता हूं कि गवर्नमेंट तहक़ीक़ात करने में कभी ताम्मुल नहीं करेगी।

**Shri Nambiar:** May I know, Sir, whether there was a lathi charge, the deceased was one of those who was involved in the lathi charge and received injuries and whether he died as a result of those injuries?

**Shri Tyagi:** There was not a trace of any such evidence. Nor did anybody make any such allegation there on the spot, except in the Parliament, Sir. As regards the deceased he was not at all hurt by the lathi charge. The day prior to his death his bail was granted, but he could not avail of it as no surety was forthcoming. Of the seven accused to whom bail was granted, three were probably released because they could offer the bail. This gentleman was waiting to offer the bail. In the meanwhile he got a sudden heart attack. He got three attacks within a period hardly of one hour or so in between. It was a sudden attack of heart.

**डा० एन० बी० खरे** : क्या आजकल जेलों में हार्ट डिमीज़ बहुत कामन हो गई है ?

**Shri Nambiar:** In view of the fact that there is dispute with regard to his death—whether it was by lathi charge or by heart disease—may I know whether Government will make an impartial enquiry into the matter?

**Shri Tyagi:** I want to make it quite clear that there has been no dispute about this matter except in the mind of my hon. friend.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** May I know whether it is a fact that on account of Mr. Morgan, Works Manager, who was taking news and delivering it to the Superintendent, wrong version of employees was given and the news delivered by the Superintendent to the workers was also wrong?

**Shri Satish Chandra:** According to my information this complaint was also made by some persons three days after the incident. There was no mention of this particular charge immediately after the trouble in the factory.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal:** May I request the Government to make enquiry on this?

**Shri Tyagi:** If the House is so anxious I shall request my hon. friend the Deputy Minister to go personally and look into the matter.

**Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** May I know whether Government is aware that the real trouble started on the 22nd because there was the death of another person, the wife of Shri Kamle, a worker at Khamaria died on the 20th because of the neglect of the authorities.

**Shri Satish Chandra:** We have made enquiries as far as possible in the matter. The woman gave birth to a still-born child and she died afterwards. It was just a natural death.

**Shri Jawaharlal Nehru:** Since there was some charge or suspicion that she had not been properly treated, a Board of Doctors was appointed to enquire into this matter—I do not remember the names of the doctors. They went into it and found it was a natural death and that she had been properly treated.

**Shri Tyagi:** A Board of three medical officers consisting of one Lieutenant Colonel from Khamaria, a Captain from Jubbulpore and a senior civilian medical officer from the Ordnance Factory, Calcutta, looked into the matter and they clearly held that the medical officers attached to the factory hospital were not guilty of any negligence, that adequate medicines were available and that it was due to worker's ignorance that some of the workers were misled into thinking that there was neglect on the part of the hospital staff.

**Shri Joachim Alva:** May I know from the hon. Minister what is the root cause of all these troubles in the ordnance factories? Is it a fact that out of 20 ordnance factories in India nine are managed by Englishmen and the rest are managed well and efficiently by Indians?

**Shri Tyagi:** It is difficult for me to analyse what the cause is. I am prepared to look into it.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि जहां तक खमरिया फैक्टरी का सम्बन्ध है वहां तक उस का प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं है, इस प्रकार की अनेक बार सरकार के पास शिकायतें पहुंची हैं ?

**श्री त्यागी** : कोई इस प्रकार की शिकायत कि वहां का प्रबन्ध ठीक नहीं है सरकार के पास नहीं पहुंची है । अलबत्ता जो मजदूर लोग वहां पर काम करते हैं, उन की आये दिन हमेशा से मांगें आया करती हैं और सरकार उन पर विचार करती है ।

**सरदार ए० एस० सहगल** : क्या यह सच है कि इस खमरिया फैक्टरी का कार्य बहुत सन्तोषजनक है, बनिस्बत गन फैक्टरी के ?

**श्री त्यागी** : हां, यह भी एक हद तक सच है, हालांकि गन फैक्टरी के काम में कोई कमी है, यह मैं स्वीकार करने के लिए तैयार नहीं हूं ।

**Shri Raghavaiah:** Is it the policy of Government to appoint the Board of Doctors after the death of the persons in the hospitals or before?

**Shri Tyagi:** It was because an allegation was made openly and some parties interested were making a propaganda about it we thought it best in the interest of the doctor and the administration that a Board might be appointed. It was treated as a special case; it is not the general practice to appoint such a Board of Doctors.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : क्या यह बात सही नहीं है कि खमरिया फैक्टरी में इन सब दिक्कतों का मुख्य कारण वहां की छटनी है

और क्या यह बात भी सही नहीं है कि वहां से जो लोग अलग किये जाते हैं, उन को दूसरी फैक्टरियों में जगह रहते हुए भी नहीं लिया जाता है और दूसरे नये आदमी भरती किये जाते हैं ?

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र** : मैं अर्ज करना चाहता हूं कि फैक्टरी में कोई छटनी नहीं हुई है । छटनी जो कुछ हुई है वह डिपोज में हुई है । इस समय जो सवाल है यह फैक्टरी से ताल्लुक रखता है और डिपो से इस का कोई सम्बन्ध नहीं है ।

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : जो फैक्टरी और डिपो वगैरह जब्बलपुर में हैं उन का एक दूसरे से सम्बन्ध रहता है और जब एक आदमी कहीं से हटाया जाता है तो क्या यह सच नहीं है कि दूसरे स्थान पर जगह होते हुए भी उसे नहीं लिया जाता है ?

**श्री सतीश चन्द्र** : जो जगहें खाली होती हैं तो वह पहले उन्हीं लोगों को मिलती हैं जो दूसरी जगह से अलग किये जाते हैं ।

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : मैं आप से कहता हूं कि यह बात बिल्कुल गलत है ।

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## WRITTEN ANSWERS TO QUESTIONS

### AMERICAN EXPERT ON BUILDING DESIGN

***483. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the services of an American Expert on building design are utilised by his Ministry?

(b) If so, how long will he remain in India?

(c) What expenditure are Government going to incur on his services?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, under the Technical Co-operation Administration.

(b) His services have been obtained for 3 years.

(c) Government of India are not paying anything to the expert by way of remuneration and are only providing clerical and other assistance necessary for the discharge of his duties.

### SHIFTING OF SIMLA PRESS TO FARIDABAD

***484. Ch. Raghubir Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government have finalised the proposal to shift the Simla Press to Faridabad?

(b) If so, how long will it take to complete the work?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) Yes, Sir, the Government have decided to shift the Simla Press to Faridabad.

(b) The move is likely to be completed during 1954-55.

### PROMOTION OF EXPORT TRADE

***500. Pandit Munishwar Datt Upadhyay:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased, to state the main functions of the special machinery proposed to be created for fully enforcing the export policy of Government by promoting the export trade of the country?

(b) Besides, the main commodities of our export, what special steps are being taken to speed up the export of our cottage industries products?

(c) What are the countries where steps are being taken to popularise our produce?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) To promote the exports of industrial products by studying the requirements of the foreign markets, helping the trade to create contacts in the overseas markets, and removing, as far as possible, difficulties which may be interfering with the development of the export trade on sound lines in the country.

(b) The steps being taken to promote exports of cottage industries products include development of pro-

duction on a systematic basis by giving financial assistance, where necessary, participation in international fairs and exhibitions, publicity in the markets abroad, establishment of showrooms and show-cases for display of cottage industries products. Efforts are also made to include cottage industries products in the bilateral trade agreements.

(c) All countries except South Africa, where there appear to be any prospects for sale of Indian goods.

### COTTON SEED OIL

***501. Shri Radha Raman:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether there is any proposal for starting a new industry for refining the crude cotton seed oil by the simple process worked out by the National Chemical Laboratory at Poona?

(b) If so, when is it to materialize?

(c) What percentage of the country's annual production of cotton seed is utilized for the production of oil at present?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) While some refining of crude cotton seed oil is being done in the country, the particular process, referred to by the hon. Member, has not yet been tried on a commercial scale nor are there any specific schemes at present for doing so.

(b) Does not arise.

(c) About five per cent.

### HIRAKUD PROJECT

***504. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state the steps taken so far to implement the recommendations of the Public Accounts Committee as regards the working of the Hirakud Dam Project?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** A statement giving the required information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 5.]

### CONDITIONS OF SERVICE UNDER C. W. AND P. COMMISSION

***505. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Government are considering to frame Recruitment and Conditions of Service Rules of all Class III Technical Services and Posts under Central Water and Power Commission; and

(b) if so, when they are expected to be published and a copy thereof laid on the Table of the House?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). Recruitment Rules are under preparation for all Class III Technical Posts in the Central Water and Power Commission. They are expected to be finalised by the end of the current financial year. These will be published in due course and copy thereof laid on the Table of the House.

### ESTIMATES OF HIRAKUD DAM

***506. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that detailed estimates of the Hirakud Dam Project were not prepared by the Central Water and Power Commission as there were no estimators;

(b) if so, the causes of non-availability of estimators;

(c) whether it is a fact that some estimates concerning this Project were actually prepared but were mislaid by the Commission; and

(d) if so, whether any action on the matter was taken by the authorities concerned?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, Sir. There was a time lag between the commencement of works in the field and the preparation of detailed estimates due to paucity of qualified technical personnel including estimators and the impracticability of preparing the considerable number of detailed estimates required for all the numerous works at the very beginning of a Project of this magnitude.

(b) The demand for such technical personnel for the various engineering and other development projects undertaken immediately after Independence much exceeded their availability.

(c) Yes, Sir, some of the estimates were mislaid when the records were divided at the time of Partition and could not be traced.

(d) No action was possible since the persons concerned had migrated to Pakistan.

### NEW TEXTILE MILLS

*507. **Shri Raghubir Sahai:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state how many new textile mills went into production during the period 1951-52 and 1952-53?

(b) How are these new mills distributed State-wise?

(c) What is the policy of Government with regard to the opening of new textile mills?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) 12 mills in 1951-52 and 8 mills during 1952-53.

(b) A statement is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 6.]

(c) Pending investigation by the Cotton Textile Enquiry Committee and Government's decision thereon, Government are permitting only the establishment of spinning mills.

### BULLETINS OF C. P. W. D. SUBORDINATE ENGINEERS' ASSOCIATION

*508. **Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to refer to answer to part (b) of my starred question No. 1315 answered on the 15th April, 1953, regarding C.P.W.D. Subordinate Engineers' Association Bulletins, published during the months of August and December, 1952 and state the action Government have taken regarding the grievances of the C.P.W.D. Section Officers and Assistant Engineers, ventilated by them through these Bulletins?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** I have looked into the grievances and have also met the representatives of the Association. Examination has disclosed that some of the grievances are of such a nature as to admit of no redress. A few others have been removed, and I am still considering the few that remain.

### FILM ENTITLED "KASHMIR CONFLICT" SHOWN IN LONDON

*509. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the revival of a documentary British film now being shown in London entitled *"Kashmir Conflict"*?

(b) Is it a fact that this film creates anti-Indian feelings?

(c) Are Government aware that the screening of this film now is causing great resentment among Indians overseas and friends of India?

(d) what steps do the Government of India propose to take to ban the screening of this film?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) Yes.

(b) The general treatment, more particularly the commentary is anti-Indian.

(c) Yes.

(d) As soon as it became known that the film 'Kashmir Conflict" was to be exhibited in London, again this year the Indian High Commission in London requested the London County Council to withdraw the certification of the film. The London County Council, which had banned the showing of the film in 1951 and had later withdrawn the ban, did not accede to this request.

### INDIANS KILLED IN MALAYA

*510. **Shri A. K. Gopalan:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state how many Indians have been killed in the operations of what are called 'anti-terrorist' campaigns of the British in Malaya?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** Since the beginning of the emergency in Malaya up to the end of June, 1953, Indians have been killed both by rebel action and by police and military action. The figures are as follows:—

Killed by rebel action:

| | |
|---|---|
| Civilians | ... 205 |
| Police | ... 45 |
| Total | 250 |

Killed by police and military action: ... 69

Capital punishment was awarded to nine Indians of whom five were hanged. One was acquitted on appeal and repatriated to India; three had their sentences commuted on appeal.

### KHAS MAHAL LANDS FOR REHABILITATION

*511. **Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state the area of Khas Mahal lands that were placed at the disposal of the Refugee Rehabilitation Department in the Districts of Jalpaiguri and 24 Parganas in West Bengal?

(b) How much of this land was allotted for building homestead and how much for agriculture to the displaced persons?

(c) How many families have thereby been rehabilitated?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):**

| | |
|---|---|
| (a) (i) Jalpaiguri. | 3,699·45 |
| (ii) 24-Parganas. | 833 |

| ( | Homestead (acres) | Agriculture (acres) |
|---|---|---|
| (i) Jalpaiguri. | 206·19 | 3,493·26 |
| (ii) 24-Parganas. | 121 | 607 |

| (c) | Agriculturists (families) | Non-agriculturists (families) |
|---|---|---|
| (i) Jalpaiguri. | 1,152 | 1,438 |
| (ii) 24-Parganas. | 86 | Nil |

### USE OF I. N. A. AIRCRAFT FOR TRANSPORT OF NEPALESE TROOPS

*512. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that planes belonging to the Indian National Airways are being used to transport Nepali troops to quell agitation by the Nepali Congress?

(b) Is it a fact that armed soldiers were carried in six flights from Kathmandu to Biratnagar by an Indian National Airways Dakota during the second week of June?

(c) If so, why was an Indian-owned plane, run by Indian personnel, used for military operations in Nepal?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). The Government of Nepal own a Dakota aircraft. By an arrangement with the Government of Nepal and on payment from them, the Indian National Airways looked after this aircraft. They had nothing to do with the operational arrangements or control over the plane which rested with the Government of Nepal.

2. When this aircraft was sent to India for annual inspection for obtaining a certificate of airworthiness, a replacement Dakota was provided by the Indian National Airways on hire. The use and control of this aircraft also rested with the Government of Nepal.

3. So far as the Government of India are aware, no Nepali troops were used by the Nepal Government as suggested in the question, nor were there any military operations. Some Nepali troops were sent for training purposes on the Dakota. Police personnel were flown over by the Dakota by the Nepal Government to deal with some trouble

that had arisen in regard to an agitation against the payment of rents and taxes.

(c) There were no military operations and, as has been stated above, the aircraft was periodically hired by the Nepal Government when their own aircraft was being over-hauled. There is nothing unauthorised in such hiring.

### EVACUATION OF SUEZ CANAL ZONE

*513. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the attention of the Government of India has been drawn to the Press Communique issued after the Commonwealth Prime Ministers' Conference in London in June 1953?

(b) Is it a fact that the Indian Prime Minister agreed with the British point of view on the question of British evacuation of the Suez Canal Zone as stated in the Communique?

(c) If so, what is the British point of view on this matter with which the Prime Minister agreed?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). The Communique states certain broad propositions, the most important of these being that outstanding issues in the Middle East should be settled on the basis of ensuring the peace and security of the Middle Eastern countries, consistently with the sovereignty of each, and promoting their social and economic development. Further it recognises the international importance of the Suez Canal and the desirability of the maintenance of the installations in the Canal Zone. To these general propositions, the Government of India agreed. So far as is known, the present dispute between the U.K. Government and Egypt does not relate to these general propositions but to their interpretation and implementation. The Government of India are in no way committed to any particular interpretation or implimentation which the British Government may have in view. They have always been of opinion that any agreement should be based on a recognition of the full sovereignty of Egypt. This fact is stated in the Communique.

### AMOUNT DUE TO INDIAN COTTON INTERESTS LOCKED UP IN EGYPT

*514. **Shri K. G. Deshmukh:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a large amount belonging to cotton interests of this country has been locked up by the Government of Egypt; and

(b) whether any attempt has been made by the Government of India to release this amount?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) Yes, Sir.

(b) Yes, Sir. We have requested our Trade Commissioner in Alexandria to use his good offices to expedite the repatriation of the amounts.

### अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नगर तथा कस्बा कांग्रेस

*५१५. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** (क) क्या प्रधान मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि क्या भारत ने वियना में अन्तर्राष्ट्रीय नगर तथा कस्बा कांग्रेस में भाग लिया था ?

(ख) भारत की ओर से इस कांग्रेस में किसने भाग लिया था ?

(ग) इस कांग्रेस का उद्देश्य क्या था ?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) No one was deputed as a representative of the Government of India to attend the 11th Congress of Cities and Towns, held at Vienna in June 1953.

(b) Shri Chunilal D. Barfivala, Director General, All India Institute of Local Self Government, Bombay, was given a token grant-in-aid of Rs. 1500/- to enable him to attend the Congress.

(c) The subjects for consideration at the Congress were:—

(1) The relation between Central and Local finance; and

(2) The advantages of big and small towns.

## रानी एलिजाबिथ का राज्याभिषेक

*५१६. **श्री रघुनाथ सिंह** : (क) क्या **प्रधान मंत्री** यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि रानी एलिजाबिथ द्वितीय के राज्याभिषेक के अवसर पर लन्दनस्थित भारत भवन (इंडिया हाउस) तथा विदेशों में अन्य भारतीय राजदूतावासों को सजाने और पार्टियां इत्यादि देने में कितना धन व्यय किया गया था ?

(ख) क्या यह सारा व्यय भारतीय राजकोष से किया गया था अथवा इस दिवस को मनाने के लिये कोई सार्वजनिक चन्दा भी किया गया था ?

(ग) राज्याभिषेक के सम्बन्ध में कितने भारतीय सरकारी खर्च पर लन्दन गये थे ?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) A sum of £9 sterling approximately Rs. 120/- was spent by Government on illuminating India House in London in connection with the celebrations on the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth II.

The Government of India sanctioned a total expenditure not exceeding the sum of Rupees 46,200/- in connection with the participation by the various Heads of Indian missions/posts abroad in joint Coronation celebrations organized by the representatives of the Commonwealth countries at each station. In all 25 Indian missions/posts participated.

(b) The expenses were met from the Indian Exchequer and no public subscription was collected.

(c) No Indian went to London at Government expense in connection with the Coronation of Queen Elizabeth.

## SUDAN ELECTORAL COMMISSION

*517. **Shrimati Tarkeshwari Sinha:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that certain elements in Egypt and Sudan have alleged that Shri Sukumar Sen, Indian Chairman of the International Sudan Electoral Commission has fallen under undue foreign influence; and

(b) whether the Government of India have drawn the attention of the Egyptian Government to this sort of propaganda being carried on against a responsible officer of our country?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) and (b). Some such statements appeared in the Sudanese and Egyptian press. The Indian Ambassador in Cairo brought this fact to the notice of the Egyptian authorities who greatly regretted that such statements should have been published. They made it clear that these had been made by irresponsible journalists and that the Egyptian Government had nothing to do with them.

## RECOVERY OF STATE LOANS

*518. **Shri Gidwani:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that representations have been made to Government to postpone the recovery of State loans for business purposes advanced to such displaced persons who had left only agricultural property in Pakistan and who have not been allotted any agricultural land on quasi-permanent basis?

(b) Have Government considered those representations?

(c) If so, what is their decision in the matter?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) Yes.

(b) and (c). Since claims for agricultural lands have been verified in terms of Standard Acre, and so far as possible allotment of land will be made for the land left in Pakistan, recovery of loans given to persons having such claims cannot be postponed.

## SOAP FACTORIES

*519. **Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the total existing capacity of production of the Indian-owned soap manufacturing factories in the country?

(b) Are these factories working to their full capacity?

(c) If not, what are the reasons therefor?

(d) Are the British-owned soap factories in competition with Indian concerns?

(e) If so, what steps do Government propose to take to prevent this?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The annual rated capacity of Indian owned soap factories, including cottage sector of the industry, is estimated at about 215,000 tons.

(b) No, Sir.

(c) High prices of oil and lack of demand are said to be some of the main reasons.

(d) and (e). All manufacturers compete with each other in marketing their products, and competition is an essential safeguard against the consumer being charged high prices.

### PLANNING COMMISSION'S PROGRAMME

***520. Shri K. C. Sodhia:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the programme of work of the Planning Commission for the current year?

(b) When do the Commission intend to study the problem of unemployment?

(c) What agency is at their disposal to find out the total number of unemployed, both in the urban and rural areas?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) The current programme of work of the Planning Commission includes—

(1) Keeping in continuous touch with the implementation of the Five Year Plan at the Centre and in the States and of programmes of industrial development in the private sector,

(2) special studies relating to employment and land reform and the working of the action taken and legislation passed in these fields,

(3) assessment of financial and material resources and man-power problems relating to the Plan from time to time,

(4) study of programmes for enlisting public co-operation and public participation in development programmes, *e.g.*, through local works, voluntary organisations, small savings movement, public education relating to the Plan etc., and

(5) study of fundamental social and economic problems affecting development.

(b) The Planning Commission has been continuously engaged in studying the problem of unemployment and recently communicated its proposals to State Governments. A copy of the letter embodying the Commission's suggestions is laid on the Table of the House. [*Copy placed in the Library. See* No. S-102/53].

(c) The Planning Commission is endeavouring to obtain an assessment of the magnitude of the problem of unemployment through agencies such as Employment Exchanges, National Sample Survey and returns from industrial establishments furnished to the Ministry of Commerce and Industry. Sample enquiries based on live registers of employment exchanges in the Calcutta and Delhi areas are being undertaken. A special enquiry into the problem of unemployment in Travancore-Cochin is also to be made in the near future. Further State Governments have been requested to obtain regular monthly reports from departments and district officers on various aspects of unemployment.

### CHILDREN ALLOWANCE

***521. Shri Tushar Chatterjea:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the system of giving children allowance to employees that was in vogue in Chandernagore has been partially stopped?

(b) If so, for whom has this system been stopped?

(c) What are the reasons for this stoppage?

(d) Is it the intention of Government to gradually discontinue the whole system of paying the children allowance?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) Yes.

(b) For the temporary employees of the Rationing Department, who number 14 in all.

(c) To bring their emoluments in line with those prevailing in West Bengal. The question of granting revised rates of dearness allowance to them is being considered.

(d) Not for the present. The general question of the application of Indian Service Rules to all Government servants in Chandernagore is being examined.

### SCHOLARSHIP FUND IN MALAYA

*522. **Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether arrangements to constitute a Scholarship Fund in Malaya for the benefit of students of Indian origin for higher studies in the University of Malaya have been completed and the scheme to administer the Fund has been finalised?

(b) If so, what are the important features of the Scheme?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** (a) The Scheme has been accepted in principle. It is expected that arrangements to constitute the Scholarship Fund will be finalised shortly.

(b) To begin with, five University scholarships of 1,500 Straits dollars each per annum and twenty-five pre-University scholarships of 90 Straits dollars each per annum will be awarded to Indian students in Malaya. A Trust will be created with our Representative in Malaya as the Trustee, who will be assisted in the task of selecting candidates by a Committee consisting of five other members.

### INDIAN FILMS

*523. **Giani G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the steps taken by Government to approach the Pakistan Government to reconsider their policy regarding import of Indian films?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** Import of cinema films into Pakistan has, for some months now, not been licensed from any country in the world. Efforts have, however, been continuously made by the Government of India to persuade the Pakistan Government to facilitate the import of Indian films, and certain reductions in the rate of import duty on Indian films have been secured. Government of India hope that with the improvement in the foreign exchange position of Pakistan a more liberal policy will be pursued in future.

### EXHIBITION OF INDIAN HANDICRAFTS

*524. **Shri S. N. Das:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the names of foreign countries where exhibitions of products of Indian handicrafts and cottage industry were held during 1952 and 1953;

(b) whether such an exhibition was organised by the Indian Embassy at Ankara;

(c) whether, as a result of this exhibition, foreign diplomats in Turkey have shown great interest in the products of Indian handicrafts and are anxious to import some of these goods from India; and

(d) which special articles there attracted more attention?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) A list is placed on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 7.]

(b) and (c). Yes, Sir.

(d) All exhibits attracted considerable interest. Special mention may, however, be made of articles with artistic and skilled work, *e.g.* brocades, tissue cloth, sarees, brassware, wood carving and mats.

### ASSISTANCE TO NON-OFFICIAL ORGANISATION

***525. Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state what is the total amount so far disbursed under the scheme by which local authorities and public non-official organisations are to be given assistance directly by the Planning Commission for which a sum of Rs. 50 lakhs was set apart this year?

(b) How many applications are still pending?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Rs. 33,370/-.

(b) Two under consideration. One being approved.

### SLUM CLEARANCE

***527. Shri S. N. Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state which of the slum clearance schemes sent by State Governments have been approved?

(b) What is the amount of Central subsidy and loan sanctioned for them?

(c) Have any of the State Governments taken up such a scheme?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) and (b). The schemes sent up by the State Governments are still being examined. Simultaneously the general question, as to the nature and extent of Central assistance that could reasonably be given to the State Governments and local bodies towards slum-clearance is also under consideration.

(c) Some work has been done on their own, by some of the State Governments in the field of slum-clearance.

### NEPA PAPER MILL

***528. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state when the Nepa Paper Mill will go into production?

(b) What is the productive capacity of that Mill?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) According to the latest information furnished by the Madhya Pradesh Government, the Nepa Mills are expected to go into production by the middle of 1954.

(b) The productive capacity has been estimated at 30,000 tons of newsprint per annum.

### PLASTIC INDUSTRY

***529. Shri Beli Ram Das:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state the present position of the Plastic Industry in India?

(b) How many plastic factories have been started in India?

(c) Have Government any control over the sale and production of plastics?

(d) What are the names of the countries from where raw materials for plastic industry are obtained?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) A statement, showing the present position of the industry, is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 8.]

(b) About 80.

(c) No, Sir.

(d) Mainly from U.S.A., U.K., Canada, Italy, Western Germany Holland and Switzerland.

### U. P. ARMED CONSTABULARY TO NEPAL

***530. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether the Government of India have sent some units of Uttar Pradesh armed constabulary on the request of the Government of Nepal to West Nepal?

**The Deputy Minister of External Affairs (Shri Anil K. Chanda):** Yes.

### AMELIORATION OF BACKWARD CLASSES

***531. Shri Barman:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the broad principles and objectives for which the State Governments have provided rupees 23 crores for the amelioration of backward classes, as indicated at page 205 of the Five Year Plan?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** The broad principles for which the money in question is to be provided have been laid down in Chapter XXXVII of the Five Year Plan. The programmes include schemes for the building of roads, the improvement of water supply, the provision of irrigation, the development of agriculture, animal husbandry and cottage industries, and for increased educational and medical facilities.

### *Lungies* AND *Sarongs* FOR BURMA

***532. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that by the Indo-Burma trade agreement made between the two countries, the Government of Burma have agreed to import from India certain quantities of *lungies* and *sarongs*?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** No, Sir.

### SINDRI FERTILISER FACTORY

***533. Shri Lakshmidhar Jena:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state:

(a) whether Indian engineers are being trained in the Sindri Fertiliser Factory to replace the foreign experts; and

(b) if so, how many years it will take to run the Sindri Factory entirely by Indians?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) Yes.

(b) It is difficult to make a definite forecast, but every effort is being made by the Company to train up Indians to take full responsibility as early as possible.

### EXPORT OF IRON ORE

***534. Shri Deogam:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that trade contracts for sale of iron ore are made long in advance?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** Government understand that there is no uniform practice in the matter.

### AERATED WATER BOTTLES

***535. Shri Joachim Alva:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that the Government of India completely prohibited in 1948 the import of aerated water bottles and in particular those classified as Codds aerated water bottles on the ground of promoting public health and development of indigenous industries?

(b) If so, why have Government changed this policy in the shape of granting Import Licences?

**The Minister of Commerce (Shri Karmarkar):** (a) No, Sir.

(b) Does not arise.

### LOCAL DEVELOPMENT WORKS

***536. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the number of schemes sponsored under the head "Local Development Works" as stated in the Five Year Plan?

(b) How is the provision of rupees fifteen crores to be spent for such schemes?

(c) Has distribution been made so far of this amount?

(d) If so, what agencies have received the amount?

(e) What is the nature of co-operation that is expected from the public?

(f) How do the State Governments participate in such schemes?

(g) What are the recognised organisations whose co-operation is being sought for carrying out this work?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) 1294 works have so far been approved.

(b), (c) and (e). A copy of a self-explanatory press note on the scheme for assistance for local development works issued in July, 1953, is laid on the Table of the House. [*Copy placed in the Library. See* No. S-103/53.]

(d) State Governments; Bharat Sevak Samaj, Ahmedabad, Bombay, Nagpur; Nagrik Sangathana Samiti, Poona; St. Xavier's College, Bombay; Poddar College, Bombay.

(f) From their allocations the State Governments will allot grants direct for schemes which qualify under the terms of the press note and which are selected by them in consultation with local non-official opinion.

(g) Public co-operation is not limited to any association or individual. Any one is free to apply for assistance under the scheme for suitable works which qualify.

### EXPANSION OF SINDRI FACTORY

*537. **Shri Jhulan Sinha:** Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state the progress in the implementation of the scheme for further expansion of the Sindri Fertilizer and Chemicals Factory in the production of alternative nitrogenous fertilizers such as urea or ammonium nitrate?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** The Indian Fertilizer Mission which was sent abroad for studying the processes employed in the manufacture of Urea and Ammonium Nitrate in various countries and make recommendations as to the process most suitable for adoption at Sindri, has since submitted its report and it is at present under the consideration of Government.

### CROCKERY

271. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the estimated annual requirements of crockery;

(b) the total value thereof;

(c) the number and names of mechanised ceramics factories installed for the production of crockery in India;

(d) the total capital invested in these factories;

(e) the number of workers engaged in these factories;

(f) the average monthly income of these workers per head; and

(g) the quantity and value of crockery imported into India each year from 1947-48 to 1952-53?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Information is not available.

(c) A statement giving the information, as far as available, is attached. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 9.]

(d) Approximately Rs. 443 lakhs.

(e) and (f). Information is not available.

(g) Information is not available, as this item is not recorded separately in trade returns.

### ESSENTIAL OILS

272. **Shri V. P. Nayar:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the quantity and value of essential oils exported in the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the number of persons estimated to be engaged in the essential oil industry;

(c) the quantity of essential oils imported into India during the above period; and

(d) whether Government have made any detailed survey of the availability of essential oils?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) A statement is attached.

(b) Information is not available.

(c) A statement is attached. [For (a) and (c), *see* Appendix III, annexure No. 10.]

(d) An Exploratory Committee set up by the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research has made a comprehensive survey of the essential oils available in India.

### STONE CRUSHERS

**273. Dr. Amin:** (a) Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state whether any arrangements have been made for the manufacture of stone crushers?

(b) What is the annual demand for such crushers in the country?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) At present Messrs. Kusum Engineering Co. Ltd., Calcutta, are manufacturing stone crushers against specific orders. They generally produce crushers upto a size of 16"×5". Efforts are being made to encourage firms to undertake manufacture of stone crushers.

(b) Demand is reported to be very small. Precise information is not able.

### सन की रस्सी के टुकड़े

**२७५. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** (क) क्या **वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग** मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे कि १९४८ से ले कर १९५२ तक प्रति वर्ष सन की रस्सी के टुकड़ों का कितना निर्यात किया गया ?

(ख) इस निर्यात से देश को कितनी आय हुई ?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Information is being collected and will be laid on the Table of the House.

### सन

**२७६. श्री रघुनाथ सिंह :** क्या वाणिज्य तथा उद्योग मंत्री यह बतलाने की कृपा करेंगे :

(क) भारत से १९४८, १९४९, १९५०, १९५१ तथा १९५२ में कितने सन का निर्यात किया गया; और

(ख) विश्व के बाजार में भारतीय सन के कौन-कौन से देश प्रतिद्वन्द्वी हैं ?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) The quantity of hemp exported from India during each of the years 1948 to 1952, is 27,078, 26,881, 10,872, 19,297 and 19,364 tons respectively.

(b) Italy, Chile and Yugoslavia.

### FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE FOR RIVER VALLEY PROJECTS OF STATES

**277. Shri Dabhi:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the amount of loan and/or grant given by the Central Government to the various State Governments for each of the Projects upto the year 1952-53; and

(b) the amount of loan and/or grant sanctioned by the Central Government to the various State Governments during the year 1953-54?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). A statement containing the information is laid on the Table of the House. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 11.]

### DEATH OF PILGRIMS TO HEJAZ

**278. Shri Krishnacharya Joshi:** Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state the causes of the death of pilgrims who had gone to the Hejaz in 1951?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** The main cause of death was sunstroke owing to an abnormal heat wave which swept over Saudi Arabia in 1951. Other causes were old age and sickness.

### MACHINE TOOL FACTORY

**279. Shri S. C. Samanta:** (a) Will the Minister of **Production** be pleased to state how many foreign technical experts have already been recruited for the Machine Tool Factory at Jalahalli?

(b) How many have come and joined the Factory?

(c) How many are under training?

(d) When are they expected to join?

(e) Has the private limited Company named Hindustan Machine Tools been registered?

(f) Has it taken over the control and management of the Machine Tool Factory?

**The Minister of Production (Shri K. C. Reddy):** (a) 25, for various periods ranging from one to 3 years on contract basis.

(b) 12.

(c) None. 13 officers are employed at Zurich on the planning work of the Factory.

(d) As soon as the planning work of the Factory is completed. It is not possible to forecast the dates as they are dependent on the progress of planning.

(e) Yes. The Company was registered at Bangalore under the Indian Companies Act, 1913 on the 7th February, 1953.

(f) Yes, with effect from 1st March, 1953.

### COMMONWEALTH YOUTH CONFERENCE

**280. Shri Sanganna:** (a) Will the **Prime Minister** be pleased to state whether India has been represented at the Commonwealth Youth Conference held on the 9th and 10th June, 1953, in London?

(b) What are the aims and objects of this Conference?

(c) Who are the sponsors of this Conference?

**The Prime Minister (Shri Jawaharlal Nehru):** (a) to (c). Government of India had no information of this conference. On enquiry from their High Commission in London, they found that this conference was organised by the British National Committee of the World Assembly of Youth on behalf of the Commonwealth Youth Council and sponsored by the Holborn Borough Council and Holborn Youth Committee.

It appears that the Conference was not based on any particular aims or policies. It was meant to provide an opportunity for the younger generation to meet each other, express their views and clarify their ideas. Those who participated were not treated on a delegate basis.

Two Indians, who were in London, participated in the Conference.

### MICA

**281. Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the places in different States where mica is produced and the total quantity and value thereof—both crude and trimmed—produced during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the total quantity and value of mica exported to various foreign countries separately during the aforesaid three years;

(c) the total quantity which was consumed in India;

(d) the purpose for which it was consumed;

(e) whether there is any place where trimming and cutting of mica is done in India;

(f) if so, whether any facilities or concessions are given by the Government of India to develop this industry;

(g) the stock of finished mica in India at the commencement of the year 1953-54;

(h) the stock at the end of June, 1953; and

(i) if there has been an increase, the reasons therefor?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) and (b). Mica is mainly produced in Hazaribagh district of Bihar, Nellore district of Madras, Jaipur, Kisengarh, Mewar, Tonk, Shapura and Gangapur area of Rajasthan and in Ajmer-Merwara. No reliable statistics of production of mica are available. As, however, the consumption of mica in the country is very small the figures of export, more or less, represent the actual production of mica in the country also. A statement showing the figures of export to various countries is attached. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 12.]

Separate figures about crude and trimmed mica are not available.

(c) and (d). Small quantities of mica are used in the manufacture of micanite and other insulating materials.

(e) Yes, Sir. At Kodarma, Jhumri-Telaiya, Domchanch and Giridih in Bihar, Gudur and Chennur in Madras, Bhilwara and Kankrauli in Mewar.

(f) All reasonable assistance is being rendered.

(g) to (i). Government have no information.

### MANGANESE ORE

282. **Pandit M. B. Bhargava:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the places where manganese ore is produced in India and the total quantity and value thereof during the years 1950-51, 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the total quantity and value of manganese ore consumed in India;

(c) the purposes for which it was consumed; and

(d) the countries to which it was exported in the aforesaid years?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) to (d). A statement is attached. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 13.]

### DISPLACED HARIJAN AGRICULTURISTS

283. **Shri Balmiki:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) the exact number of displaced Harijan agriculturists, who came from West Pakistan between 1947 and 1952; and

(b) the steps taken by Government to rehabilitate them?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) Separate statistics in respect of displaced Harijan agriculturists are not available.

(b) Displaced Harijan agriculturists have been treated in the same way as other displaced agriculturists from West Pakistan for purposes of rehabilitation. Besides a special organisation known as Displaced Harijan Rehabilitation Board was set up by the Government of India in June, 1949 to assist in the rehabilitation of displaced Harijans.

### FACTORIES

284. **Shri H. N. Mukerjee:** Will the Minister of **Commerce and Industry** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of new factories set up in India in 1951-52 and 1952-53;

(b) the principal products, present and planned, of such factories;

(c) the links, if any, of such factories with foreign interests; and

(d) the names and country of origin of such foreign interest?

**The Minister of Commerce and Industry (Shri T. T. Krishnamachari):** (a) Government control over new factories is confined to the Scheduled Industries. In regard to other factories, Government control is incidental. It is, therefore, difficult to give any precise information unless it be that the information is required in regard to any particular industry. According to the information that we have, the correctness of which Government is unable to vouchsafe, 93 factories were established in 1951-52 and 86 factories in 1952-53.

(b) The difficulty that Government is facing in regard to answering part (a) of the question is also present in the case of part (b). Roughly the products covered by the factories mentioned above are stated in the attached list. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 14.]

(c) and (d). Information is not available.

### TRAINING OF DISPLACED PERSONS

**285. Shri Muniswamy:** Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state:

(a) whether it is a fact that a scheme has been sanctioned by Government for giving training to 1700 displaced persons in technical and vocational trades;

(b) the name of the States wherein centres have been opened for giving such training;

(c) what would be the future of such persons who undergo training in these centres; and

(d) whether State Governments are contributing money for these schemes?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) In regard to training of displaced persons from East Pakistan the figures are not available at present and will be laid on the Table of the House later. With regard to displaced persons from West Pakistan sanctions have already issued for the vocational and technical training of 5,694 persons during 1953-54. The proposals from Bhopal, Delhi and Ajmer are still under consideration.

(b) Punjab, U.P., Bombay, PEPSU, Delhi, Madhya Bharat, Rajasthan, Saurashtra, Bhopal, West Bengal, Assam and Tripura.

(c) The displaced persons gradually secure employment in the vocations/trades in which they receive training. They are also given loans to facilitate the process of their rehabilitation.

(d) No.

### SCHEMES FOR LOCAL DEVELOPMENT

**286. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to state the total number of schemes sponsored by the State Governments under the 'Local Development Works' of the Five Year Plan?

(b) How many of them were accepted by the Planning Commission?

(c) What is the procedure that is being followed by the Commission for the distribution of funds to the respective State Governments?

(d) Does the Commission take into consideration the schemes submitted by private individuals and organisations other than those by State Governments?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) 4,600 schemes.

(b) 1,275 schemes from Bombay have been approved. The Commission have advised on 1,235 schemes from U.P. The remaining schemes, the bulk of which are from Hyderabad, Saurashtra, Assam, Mysore and Madras, which have recently been received, are under scrutiny.

(c) Population basis.

(d) Yes.

### BHAKRA DAM WORKSHOPS

**287. Giani G. S. Musafir:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) the number of dumpers, caterpillars, tractors and Allis Chalmers supplied to the workshops of Bhakra Dam;

(b) the number of each of the above items employed on the work;

(c) the number of items lying idle;

(d) the reasons therefor; and

(e) the total cost of such items?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) to (e). The requisite information has been called for from the Government of the Punjab and will be placed on the Table of the House as soon as it is received.

LOANS TO DISPLACED PERSONS

**288. Shri Muniswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Rehabilitation** be pleased to state whether it is a fact that Government of India have sanctioned amounts to State Governments for advancing loans to displaced (i) students, (ii) traders, and (iii) industrialists?

(b) Under what schemes such loans are given to these people?

(c) What is the total amount sanctioned so far?

(d) What are the terms of repayment of such loans?

**The Minister of Rehabilitation (Shri A. P. Jain):** (a) Yes.

(b) to (d). The required information is given in the enclosed statement. [*See* Appendix III, annexure No. 15.]

MAHATMA GANDHI'S SAMADHI AT RAJGHAT

**289. Shri M. S. Gurupadaswamy:** (a) Will the Minister of **Works, Housing and Supply** be pleased to state the estimated and actually incurred costs of Mahatma Gandhi's Samadhi, Raj Ghat, New Delhi?

(b) What was the agreement amount for the engineering works and the amount of final payment?

(c) Did Government receive any complaints against the construction agency, *i.e.*, C.P.W.D. regarding substandard quality of the work?

(d) If so, what action was taken on the complaints?

**The Minister of Works, Housing and Supply (Sardar Swaran Singh):** (a) The estimated cost of the work was Rs. 4,61,879 and the actual cost was Rs. 4,94,883.

(b) The agreement amount of engineering works was Rs. 4,16,175 and the final payments made for them amounted to Rs. 4,54,300.

(c) Yes, Sir.

(d) An enquiry was made and the complaint was found to have been made without a proper appreciation of the nature of the work involved.

PRIORITIES FOR PROJECTS

✓**290. Shri L. N. Mishra:** Will the Minister of **Planning** be pleased to refer to the reply to starred question No. 1953 asked on the 8th May, 1953 and to state:

(a) whether the committee to advise on the issue of giving priorities to various new Irrigation and Power Projects has been constituted; and

(b) if so, its composition?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) and (b). It is proposed to set up the Committee shortly. It will advise the Planning Commission on technical, economic and financial aspects of irrigation and power projects for inclusion in the next Five Year Plan.

HIRAKUD DAM

**291. Dr. Ram Subhag Singh:** Will the Minister of **Irrigation and Power** be pleased to state:

(a) whether the target year for the completion of the Hirakud Dam has again been extended;

(b) if so, the reasons therefor; and

(c) the new target fixed for the completion of this Dam?

**The Deputy Minister of Irrigation and Power (Shri Hathi):** (a) Yes, by a few months.

(b) On account of reducing the target of earth work for 1953-54 to 10 crore cft. instead of 15 crore cft. as it was felt that any rush of work on a high earth dam may jeopardise quality of the work and also because of the fact that some margin had to be left taking into account the percentage of sickness of machinery.

(c) July, 1956.

Dated 25.11.2014

# THE PARLIAMENTARY DEBATES

## (Part II—Proceedings other than Questions and Answers)

## OFFICIAL REPORT

## HOUSE OF THE PEOPLE

*Friday, 14th August, 1953*

*The House met at a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock*

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

## QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS

(*See Part I*)

9-28 A.M.

## MUSLIM WAKFS BILL

### EXTENSION OF TIME FOR PRESENTATION OF REPORT OF SELECT COMMITTEE

**The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas)**: I beg to move:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better governance and administration of Muslim Wakfs and the vision of Mutawallis' management of them, in India, be extended upto the last day of the second week of the next session."

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Hon. Members want to know the reasons for this extension.

**Shri Biswas**: As a matter of fact, a meeting of the Select Committee was called but it failed for want of a quorum. A second meeting was called and that also failed for the same reason. At the third meeting we had the quorum, and after that the Committee had to be adjourned as the sponsor of the Bill was going away from Delhi. Now he has returned but now I shall be busy with Select Committee meetings of the Representation of the People Act. The date for submission of the report of the Committee is 22nd August and it is not possible, therefore, to arrange for the meeting of this Select Committee. Then it appeared that there was no chance of the Select Committee report, even if it had been ready, to be placed before this House and subsequently to be taken to the other House and ultimately for the Bill to be passed in this Session. Therefore, the opinion was that we might postpone further consideration of this Bill.

**Shri S. S. More** (Sholapur): Is it not advisable to dispense with the Select Committee?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: There is a provision in the Rules for that. The hon. Minister has not yet come to that conclusion.

**Shri Biswas**: There was no quorum. I waited for 45 minutes. Then I sent S.O.S. messages all round and somehow in the end when I got the number, the meeting had to be adjourned without transacting any business.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The hon. Minister has laid sufficient foundation for changing the date of the Select Committee meeting. Now if he has similar reasons for a further change, there is justification for dropping this Bill.

332 P.S.D.

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

The question is:

> "That the time appointed for the presentation of the report of the Select Committee on the Bill to provide for the better governance and administration of Muslim Wakfs and the supervision of Mutawallis' management of them, in India, be extended upto the last day of the second week of the next session."

*The motion was adopted.*

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## ANDHRA STATE BILL—*Contd.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Dr. Kailas Nath Katju on the 13th August, 1953:

> "That the Bill to provide for the formation of the State of Andhra, the increasing of the area of the State of Mysore and the diminishing of the area of the State of Madras, and for matters connected therewith, be taken into consideration."

**Dr. Rama Rao** (Kakinada): While welcoming this Bill I would draw the attention of those people who are interested in the formation of linguistic States that by the existing indifference of the Government towards the popular demand for the formation of linguistic States, Government leave no choice to the people but to resort to Satyagraha, direct action or some such other method. I request our friends from Karnataka, Maharashtra and Kerala to take this very significant attitude of the Government into consideration.

Unfortunately, our Congress party like the Bourbons leave nothing but they forget everything they promised before. The Government in particular and unfortunately our north Indian friends in general do not understand this problem of linguistic States and do not apply their mind to it. They think that there is no need for it. Just like Dr. Knows Best, it is easy to teach a man who does not know, it is easier to teach a man who knows that he does not know but even Brahma cannot teach the man who thinks he knows everything and knows nothing.

Retina is a very sensitive organ but it has a blind spot. I think for the Government in general and our hon. Prime Minister in particular, the problem of linguistic States is a blind spot. But those that believe in the formation of linguistic States and rapid and progressive development of their country know that linguistic States are essential. They must make the problem easy and accede to our request.

**Shri T. N. Singh** (Banaras Distt.—East): What about your blind spots?

**Dr. Rama Rao:** We may have our blind spots all right. The problem is before the country for a long time. No boundary commission is necessary. If you are earnest about taking steps then only boundary commissions are essential. Instead of taking the correct and direct steps necessary for a solution of this problem, the Prime Minister in particular has been shelving things which are adding to his trouble and to the troubles of the people. They are increasing friction among the people. I almost pity him when I know that conflicting interests are worrying him day and night. But it is of his own making. Instead of trying to solve the problem in a rational democratic way he just postpones and leaves things to time but ultimately is compelled by popular action to take the correct step.

In this connection I do not agree with certain remarks made about Bellary, about the loaf going to the third party and things like that. I congratulate the Karnataka friends to that extent. But I also congratulate the Congress Government on this rare piece of sensible action. They did the correct thing by allocating that part of Bellary to Karnataka and I hope they will follow it with similar sensible actions hereafter.

My time is limited and I won't elaborate on that. The sooner the Government realizes the need for the formation of Vishala Andhra, Samyukta Karnataka, Samyukta Maharashtra and Aikya Kerala, the better for them and the people. There again instead of creating a sense of frustration among the people the sooner they are united the better. It is not disintegration as some of our North Indian friends think. It is a question of re-unification of linguistic areas which had been divided by accidents, mistakes and crimes of history. Do the right thing at the right time. Unfortunately that is lacking for the Government.

I want to refer to Dr. Katju's statement yesterday about a vote in the Madras Assembly. When he said that the vote was 63 *versus* 62 against Vijayawada-Guntur, he spoke the truth. But that is not the whole truth. He did not say much more than is vital to the question. I want our North Indian friends to understand this problem. The vote was on Vijayawada-Guntur. 63 voted against it and 62 voted for it. Please remember, there was an understanding that non-Andhra members should not vote on this issue. But 5 non-Andhra members thought it fit to vote against this issue, that is against Vijayawada-Guntur, thus bringing the number to 63. Therefore if the Government are earnest to know the views of Andhra members of the Madras Assembly, it is clear as daylight that, not 63, but 58 voted against Vijayawada-Guntur whereas 62 voted for it.

Not only that. The press information is that eight members of the Congress who intentionally abstained from voting, wrote to the Prime Minister—I speak subject to correction—that if they had been given the option to vote they would have voted for Vijayawada-Guntur. Because they had to vote for Kurnool they abstained.

**Shri Viswanatha Reddy** (Chittoor): That presumption is not correct that eight Congressmen deliberately absented themselves.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** It is for the Prime Minister to contradict it. It is only a news item that they walked out and made statements privately that they abstained because they were opposed to Kurnool and were in favour of Vijayawada-Guntur.

**Shri Viswanatha Reddy:** They will do it when the time comes.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** And about those five gentlemen there have been reports that they wrote to the Chief Minister and that the same was conveyed to the Prime Minister, that they voted by mistake. If you take these five non-Andhra votes away, then the Andhra members were definitely in favour of Vijayawada-Guntur. I expect Dr. Kailash Nath Katju to speak the truth, the whole truth and nothing but the truth.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. It is very wrong. The hon. Member must withdraw this remark. I cannot allow this remark that another hon. Member is not speaking the truth.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** The whole truth.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The whole truth or partial truth. Shall I allow the other 375 Members to say that all these other people are not speaking the truth? I do not want to allow such things. I hope the hon. Member will in decency withdraw the remark.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** I withdraw the remark, Sir, but I am afraid you had not followed what exactly I said. I said he spoke the truth, but not the whole truth. Have I to withdraw it, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He need not repeat it.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** I said that he sopke the truth, but not the whole truth. Have I to withdraw it?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would like that so far as such characterisations or reflections are concerned they may be avoided.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** So, I do not withdraw it because you have not ruled it out.

As I was saying, if the Government wants to see the facts, they are clear as day-light.

Now, I come to a very important point. The only issue on which there is a real conflict of interest between ourselves and the Tamil friends is over the question of assets and liabilities. The gain for the one is loss for the other. So, naturally, people will be very particular and, sometimes, very unreasonable. Now, our request to the Government has been to accept a Commission of experts presided over by a judge of the Supreme Court. We have never said that our demands must be accepted straightway. We have never said: give us fifty lakhs or one lakh as our share of the property. Ours is a simple demand. I want the honourable House to judge whether it is a justifiable demand or not. The simple demand is for an enquiry by a Commission of experts—not Andhras, preferably from the North—presided over by a Judge to go into these matters. To this the objections raised are: this Commission will take a long time, probably your grandchildren will receive the report—they will probably be lucky fellows if they receive it! We do not want them to go into the question of chairs and pin-cushions and so on. Give them the choice of adopting a reasonable and rational method. All that we want out of the joint State is this. Large amounts of money have been spent—it is not thousands and lakhs, it is crores and dozens of crores. Can we be so liberal as to give everything away to our Tamil friends? We should be glad if we could afford. But we cannot. Therefore please see if it is reasonable or not for us to ask a Commission, a high-powered Commission presided over by a Judge, to go into this issue and give their verdict on this question of assets and liabilities.

My hon. friend from the Tanjore district, Shri R. Venkataraman, tried to make out a case that they spend more for Andhra than for Tamil Nad. In that case he must be the first person to support this demand for an expert Commission to go into this issue and decide the matter. Otherwise there will be fighting and friction and no end to arguments. Of course, knowing the ordinary procedure of bargaining, I think our friend Mr. R. Venkataraman does not want to give even those Rs. 2:34 crores recommended by this Bill. I do not want even this Rs. 2:34 crores provided you accept this Commission.

Now I come to Tungabhadra. The hon. Member from Karnataka, Shri Nijalingappa, who is usually a very reasonable gentleman, has made a very dangerous statement. I say 'dangerous' because it comes from a gentleman who has been a rational and consistent advocate of linguistic States and a responsible person. He must take special note of it. I am referring to our request for the formation of a Tungabhadra Corporation. The Bill provides that the Central Government will take action after two years if the concerned Governments do not come to an agreement. Yesterday, the hon. Home Minister was pleased to give us the information, which we already knew, that a responsible body like the Mysore legislature has passed a resolution that the whole of the Tungabhadra project must belong to them and must be under their administration. I think I have five minutes more, Sir.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I ring the bell after 15 minutes. You may take two minutes more.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** I shall leave other matters to my friends and I shall take up only this Tungabhadra project. We asked for a Corporation. We never said, give it to Andhra. We never said that we must manage it because a greater part of the benefit is going to Andhra. We asked for a very reasonable and, I believe, a very rational thing. The Centre must step in now, not after we quarrel and fight for two years and inundate Delhi with telegrams and deputations. If I had any doubts,—I had known this before—the statement made by Mr. Nijalingappa yesterday strengthens this argument. The Centre must take effective steps first before trouble starts. Why allow trouble to start?

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):** May I intervene for a minute? Under the Bill as it stands, till the agreement is reached in two years, the President will have control over the Tungabhadra project. If, in the meanwhile, there is agreement, it will be given effect to. If there is no agreement, the President will continue to pass such directions as he does today. Today, the control shall be with the President.

**Dr. Rama Rao:** I thought I made that point clear. The Bill provides that. My objection is, why wait for 2 years, and allow these people to quarrel so that our other friends can have the fun of all these things. Quarrel is sure to be there. Water, though it looks very innocent, is such a thing that it compels blood to flow like water very often. There will be a lot of trouble. We have witnessed yesterday something about this. I appeal to the Central Government to take steps to form a Commission or Corporation to manage it in such a way that justice is done both to Mysore and Andhra.

**Shri Natesan (Tiruvallur):** Sir, I rise to support the Bill moved by the hon. Home Minister and I oppose the motion for reference to the Select Committee.

Before offering my comments on the Bill, I should like to refer to a misleading statement made by my hon. friend—I repeat it once again today,—by my hon. friend Dr. Lanka Sundaram. He said yesterday:

> "Three Ministers .......... actually walked out along with every one of the Andhra Members present as a protest against the decision of the Government of India."

I say, it is wrong; it is misleading; it is not right that a responsible Member should make that sort of a statement in this House. Incidentally I may mention that out of the Ministers who were present there, Mr. Ranga Reddy and Mr. Krishna Rao, are not Members of the Legislative Assembly. They were Members of the Council and probably they must have thought that if there was a question of voting, they had no right to vote. Even if it was true, they should have brought about a Cabinet crisis. They should have resigned. But, we find them jogging along merrily with the Chief Minister. I cannot understand how Dr. Lanka Sundaram could make such a statement in this House. He referred to my paper *Hindu*, as if I was running the whole show. After all, the *Hindu* is the country's paper. The *Hindu* must have got this report from its correspondent. I cannot say that all the versions which appear in the *Hindu* or any other newspaper are correct.

It is common knowledge that there has been a lot of avoidable incidents and suffering attending the birth of the Andhra State. One lamentable feature throughout has been the consistent suspicion and positive ill-will expressed by the leaders of the agitation against their erstwhile companions and friends in the residuary territory. The suspicions are entirely unjustified and the ill-will is absolutely unnecessary. Hon. Members tried to make out a case that the undivided

[Shri Natesan]

Madras State simply neglected Andhra. My hon. friend Mr. Venkataraman gave details about irrigation, yesterday. Before dealing with other matters, I would like to say a few words about electrical development, because I feel I could talk with authority in this matter.

**Some Hon. Members:** Special subject.

**Shri Natesan:** Yes. I want hon. Members here to understand that it is really an exaggeration on the part of Andhras to say that nothing has been done. Today, we are handing over an Andhra State with electricity completely developed all over the State. Take for instance the Machkund scheme which is going to produce as much as 102,000 kw. That exceeds the capacity of Pykara and Mettur put together. There is the Tungabhadra Hydro-electric scheme and that is going to produce 30,000 kw. Then, Sir, the Thermal Stations at Vizagapatam, Kakinada and Vijayawada have just been augmented. In Vizagapatam, it has gone up from 6,000 to 12,000; in Vijayawada, it has gone up from 3,000 to 6,000; in Kakinada it has gone up from 500 to 1,000. These plants are going to serve as a stand-by for the Machkund hydro-electric scheme.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram** (Visakhapatnam): May I interrupt my hon. friend? Will he refer to para. 84 of the Wanchoo report which runs as follows:

> "The main electricity schemes since 1920 have been constructed in the residuary State. The total units of electricity generated in the whole State is 672 millions out of which 42 million units are in the new State, the remainder being in the residuary State."

Will you answer this point in Wanchoo report?

**Shri Natesan:** I cannot answer; I am not Justice Wanchoo. What I say is absolutely correct to the very word. That is all I can say.

You have got these stations in Vizagapatam, Vijayawada and Kakinada. In Nellore we have got a thermal station with a capacity of 5000 k.w. There are thermal stations at Kurnool, Cudappa, Nandyal and Madanapalle. These stations are there. But, that did not deter the Government from taking action. The Government of Madras wanted to give you something nice on a plate. If you are going to develop power to the extent of 135,000 kw. my hon. friends, may rest assured that Andhra will flow with milk and honey. There is no question about that.

Then, about the development of industries. What are you grumbling at? Have you not got the cement industry in Vijayawada? Mr. Kowtha Suryanarayana Rao has put up a blast furnace in Vijayawada. You have the paper mill in Rajahmundry; you have the Vizagapatam shipyard, mica industry at Gudur; manganese, barytes and iron ore at Cudappah. What is lacking in Andhra? You are complaining of the Tamils not doing much for you. When did we get the power to do anything? Only now. It is only after Independence that we have had an opportunity of showing what we could do. So long, the Britishers were here. Yesterday, Mr. Raghuramaiah complained—I am sorry he is not here—that Machkund has been taken up......

**Some Hon. Members:** He is coming.

**Shri Venkataraman** (Tanjore): Think of the devil and he is there.

**Shri Natesan:** I repeat it; yesterday Mr. Raghuramaiah said, "you people took up the Machkund scheme at a time when the prices were high; all these are going to be debited to us."

What does it matter?

[SHRIMATI AMMU SWAMINADHAN *in the Chair*]

After all, these are capital works. In spending capital you think of long range plans and not short term plans. At the present time when prices are high, have not the Government of Madras taken up new schemes? Have not the Government of India taken up schemes? Are they not spending crores on Bhakra-Nangal and Damodar, etc.?

In fact, yesterday, when Mr. Venkataraman spoke about the expenditure on irrigation in Andhra, Mr. Raghuramaiah pointed out that what has been done was not satisfactory. Referring to Shri Venkataraman's references to figures of expenditure in Andhra area and non-Andhra area on irrigation, Shri Reghuramaiah pointed out what was spent in Tamil Nad was when prices were low and that the Tungabhadra Project was taken up only when prices were high. For the past, the non-Andhras were in no way responsible. Why? The Godavari and the Krishna Anicut Schemes were taken up long ago in the British days. In those days it would have cost only five crores. Now it is worth about fifty crores.

**Shri Raghuramaiah** (Tenali Is that an argument?

**Shri Natesan:** Then, who was responsible for running the administration of Madras for the last thirty years? In the early years the Raja of Panagal, an Andhra, was in power; then came Mr. Muniswami Nayudu, who was also an Andhra; then came the Raja of Bobbili, another Andhra. When the Congress came into power, Mr. Prakasam was the Revenue Minister. He could have done any amount of help to you. Mr. Viswanatham was his Parliamentary Secretary then. Now, how many Andhra Ministers have you got in the Rajaji Cabinet? It certainly could not be said that these Andhra Ministers were negligent of Andhra interests. On the other hand, there has been a systematic infiltration of Andhra elements of all classes in purely Tamil areas both in Madras City and elsewhere. Any one who knows Madras as it was 40 years ago or even less can easily bear out this statement. I am sure Mr. Raghuramaiah and Dr. Lanka Sundaram do not know very much about what Madras was forty years ago. I can recollect the days, when I was in the matriculation class in the year 1906. One Telugu pandit will take two students in the fourth form, one in fifth form and probably one or two in the sixth form. That was the position. That is why I was saying that Andhras infiltrated into every walk of life during the last forty years. Even now, Madam, fantastic claims for the city have not been abandoned and we have the curious spectacle of a couple of Andhras serving notice on the Central and State Governments—not a very friendly gesture on the eve of the establishment of the new State. This agitation for the Madras city is engineered by the Congress politicians, K.L.P. and P.S.P. politicians. There is no Dravida Kazhakam in Andhra. Even Mr. Raghuramaiah gave an indication of this claim to Madras city in his speech.

Personally, I deplore the division of this great country into a series of linguistic States. Let us not forget how in olden days, a divided India fell an easy prey to the foreigners and that only a strong and united India can face up to the modern world and not go under.

Barring a few minor amendments here and there the Bill has emerged practically as originally framed from the Madras Legislature. The baseless charges and suspicions against the good faith and integrity of Tamil Nad leaders continued to be thrown about recklessly as before and the final stages witnessed an ineffectual and somewhat meaningless walk-out by the Andhra legislators.

10 A.M.

I would like now to refer to some of the clauses. First, I come to the

[Shri Natesan]

clause dealing with the Boundary Commission. Mr. friend, Mr. Raghuramaiah said that several villages in the border areas of Chingleput district are entirely Telugu villages and that the people want to go to Andhra State. He particularly referred to Ponneri, which is really my constituency. I know my people better than Mr. Raghuramaiah. We have no objection to Andhra people going to Andhra if they feel like going there. In fact, in the representation made to Mr. Justice Wanchoo by the Tamil Nad Congress Committee and in another equally representative memorandum presented by the Members of both Houses of Madras Legislature belonging to Chingleput district this fact was made clear. Shri Raghuramaiah wants a Boundary Commission to take in Telugu villages in the Andhra State. There is a large Tamil population in the southern border of Nellore district and in Tiruttani and Puthur Taluks in Chittoor district. These should be transferred to Madras State. The whole point is that we do not want any Andhras to be in Tamil areas against their wishes and we do not want Tamils to remain in Andhra areas against their wishes. I suggest, therefore, that this Boundary Commission should be appointed as stated by the hon. the Home Minister as soon as possible.

Now, I refer to clause 48 regarding the contracts. In the Bill before us even contracts which are unconnected with the residuary State but which are not exclusively for purposes of the State of Andhra or Mysore will continue as contracts made by the residuary State of Madras. I have in mind the case of contracts relating to Machkund Hydro-electric projects which would be the concern of Andhra and Orissa States. This should naturally be deemed to be contracts made by the Andhra State. I should like the Government to examine this aspect and make the position clear by suitable amendments.

Now, I come to the provision made in the Bill for the payment of 230 lakhs.

**Mr. Chairman:** You have only two minutes more.

**Shri Natesan:** Madam, I want five minutes more.

**Mr. Chairman:** There are several members waiting. 15 minutes should be a good enough time. You will have only two more minutes.

**Shri Natesan:** Why should we pay this money, I cannot understand. We did not ask the Andhras to leave us. They themselves are going away. Why should we pay so much money? This payment is sought to be made by adjustment in debt account between the two States. The Partition Committee of the Madras Cabinet in 1949 recommended that out of the reserves then available, a sum of Rs. 1 crore may be set apart to enable the Andhras to build their capital.

**Shri Raghuramaiah:** What has happened to those Rs. 40 lakhs?

**Shri Natesan:** What happened was we put most of that money into the Tungabhadra Project. That is how the money has disappeared. Mr. Justice Wanchoo has suggested that we should pay Rs. 230 lakhs. I do not understand how he arrived at this figure. For some reason known to himself he took certain arbitrary figure, doubled it, then worked out 36 per cent. as compensation payable to the new Andhra State. I cannot understand why he doubled the amount. He could have as well multiplied three times or four times and arrived at a figure. I would like this payment of Rs. 230 lakhs be dropped completely.

Next, I shall deal with clause 51 of the Bill. It appears to give powers to the President to unsettle any allocation or division of assets and liabilities once settled or apportioned in accordance with the Seventh Schedule. Besides there is no time limit prescribed in Clause 51 for reopening or reallocating assets and liabilities. I do not think that powers are intended to be reserved with the President for any length of time.

Again I am unable to reconcile Clause 47(2) with Clause 51 of the Bill. If any dispute arises regarding the apportionment of the assets and liabilities in accordance with the Seventh Schedule, the dispute shall be referred to the President and his decision shall be final under Clause 47(2). Can the same subject be reopened under Clause 51? In the face of Clause 47(2) I feel that any further reference to the Seventh Schedule in Clause 51 is not only unnecessary but fraught with serious consequences. I would request the Government to examine this aspect and see if the reference to the Seventh Schedule in Clause 51 should not be dropped. This is an important matter. I cannot leave it. I at least want the Government to make a note of it.

**Shri Kelappan** (Ponnani): As one coming from the Malayalam speaking area of the residuary State of Madras, I welcome this opportunity to express my reaction on the question of linguistic provinces in general and of the Andhra State in particular. The long cherished objective of the Andhra people to have a State of their own is being fulfilled. The bitterness and bickerings that the agitation engendered, I am sure, will vanish and will turn into goodwill and co-operation the moment the new State takes shape. I wish them godspeed.

Attempts are in progress to form other linguistic provinces. The Karnataka people are threatening to launch even a Satyagraha campaign to focus the attention of the country on the Karnataka Province issue Other linguistic groups including the Malayalis are eager to have provinces of their own. While I sympathise with the move, I wish to make my stand on the linguistic province issue clear. I am afraid it will not be the whole truth if I say that I stand for linguistic provinces. Language, as far as I am concerned, is not the main consideration, nor even the most important consideration. Economic viability, geographical unity, size and population of the State and their homogeneity are equally important. If the linguistic province idea, as I am fairly convinced, has its roots in the belief that people who speak one language cannot have justice at the hands of people speaking another language, I must admit I am opposed to linguistic provinces.

The propaganda for linguistic provinces, I regret to say, degenerated to that level. The accusations and counter-accusations that some speakers hurled at each other on the floor of this House will bear out what I say. If people speaking different languages cannot trust each other, we cannot have a united India. We forget in the heat of the argument that in every linguistic province there will be minorities speaking other languages. We shall not lose sight of them. How shall we assure those minorities, and how can those minorities feel convinced that they will get justice at the hands of the majority. So, it is a dangerous game to rouse narrow linguistic fanaticism. India was divided on the wrong assumption that people of one faith cannot get justice at the hands of people following another faith,—you know with what result. To create disaffection on the score of language is as dangerous as creating disaffection on the score of religion. So I have come to feel that language is only a minor consideration in the formation of a province. If Kerala province would mean dismembering Travancore, and handing over the richest slices to another State and crippling the resources of the Kerala State for all time to come, then I must resist the formation of a Kerala province based on language alone.

[Shri Kelappan]

Holding as I do these views, I cannot agree to deciding the question of Bellary or any other part by a referendum. The question of self-determination does not arise here. I cannot allow Mahe or Goa to decide for itself whether it will go with the foreign powers, or remain with India. The boundaries will have to be decided by an impartial high-power commission. The Commission will take into account not only the language, but all the other considerations germane to the issue. And the people must be prepared to abide by their decision.

The Central Government committed an initial mistake of adding a part of Bellary to Mysore. The formation of the Andhra State was the problem before the Government. They ought to have confined the Bill to that limited purpose. The Bill before us is a very curious document. Though it is called the Andhra State Bill, it is a Bill "to provide for the formation of the State of Andhra, the increasing of the area of the State of Mysore and the diminishing of the area of the State of Madras, and for matters connected therewith". I wonder why increasing the area of some other provinces and diminishing the area of certain others were included. I do not know why Mysore was thought of at this juncture. If Bellary is not part of Andhra State, then it must form part of the residuary Madras State. Why should Mysore come in at all?

It was an unfortunate decision from another point of view also. The Tungabhadra Project is the one important irrigation and hydro-electric works in the whole of Andhra. The head works of the project are in one State, and the benefit goes to another State. Even granting that Bellary has an excess of Kannadigas, other considerations ought to have prevailed in deciding to which State Bellary should belong. Even now there are other disputed areas both in the residuary State and in the the Andhra State, and a Boundary Commission will have to go into the whole question. If the contention is that the Leader of the House has decided that the Andhra State is to be formed of those undisputed areas where Telugu is spoken, then Bellary could have remained part of the residuary Madras State. I know Bellary is not a contiguous area of Madras. That is only a passing phase. It would have been rectified when the Boundary Commission came in.

I have also a word to say about the division of assets and liabilities. It is a complicated matter. I find claims and counter-claims are being made. I do not think that any serious injustice has been done to Andhra State. To divide assets and liabilities on a population basis is more advantageous to an undeveloped area. As in the case of Income-tax and the Road Fund where 80 per cent. goes by population and 20 per cent. on the basis of accrual if some such basis were adopted it would have been more advantageous to the residuary State. I also hope it would be possible to make whatever further adjustments are necessary. I am glad there will be no Upper House in the Andhra State. I am one of those who feel that the Upper House of this Parliament also is an unnecessary encumbrance, and its abolition would be a great advantage as it would save time and money. I once more wish the new State of Andhra all success.

I ought not to conclude this speech of mine without paying my homage to Potti Sriramulu, that great patriot and fighter, whose sacrifice was necessary to awaken the conscience of the powers that be.

**Shri B. S. Murthy** (Eluru): I welcome this measure with mingled feelings. I am not very happy to take a truncated, mutilated, anaemic State.

For over forty years, the aspirations of the Andhras have been to have their own State, with Madras as their capital or at least as the joint capital with our Tamil friends. But sometimes fortune favours, and this time, the Tamils are lucky not only to have unity among themselves, but a leadership which looked as if invincible even for the gods of Delhi.

We have been sent out without any ceremony—I am only quoting the words of my friends from the Tamil side. We did not want any ceremony. We Andhras know how to take care of ourselves, but when we are asked to go and pitch our tents in Kurnool, a sentence from the Bible came to my mind:

> 'The foxes have holes, the birds have nests, but the son of man hath no place to lay down his head."

I do not want to comment upon this. Anyhow, we have got the province, and it is due not only to the tremendous sacrifices made by our Andhra leaders and the Andhra people, but due also to the recent supreme sacrifice made by Potti Sriramulu. Most of you may not know the life of Potti Sriramulu. Many people pooh-poohed the idea of his taking a fast unto death, and even the Chief Minister of Madras in his cynical way was trying to think that this man was not true to his intentions, but I am told admiration was wrung out of him, when the body was laid bare dead in Mylepore His sacrifice is there as a beaconlight for the Andhra State, which is being hemmed in from all sides.

It is rather peculiar to see how we Andhras are starting our new voyage. Madras has been unjustly denied to us, and then we have been also denied by the Madras Legislative Assembly, the compensation which Mr. Wanchoo has been pleased to give us; then Bellary has been handed over to the Mysoreans; the Tungabhadra is to be completely controlled by Mr. Hanumanthaiva and his Government; and finally when we come to Delhi and ask, at least give us a commission to go into the assets and liabilities question, the Prime Minister, the Home Minister and the whole Cabinet say, it is impossible and it is not worthwhile; therefore do not ask for all this, take what is given. We are taking, as you are giving, and we are glad that we have been able to get at least this, which you were not willing to give before.

Now we are beginning our State with all these difficulties. As the saying goes:

अषंस बहु विघ्मानि

With all these '*Vignas*' we are starting our State, with '*Vignas*' from the south, '*Vignas*' from Mysore, and the biggest '*Vigna*', I suppose, from the Centre.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Vigneswaras also

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** But we have got the courage and the confidence to carry on. For what sins of ours, have the Central Government treated us like this? This is the question I want to pose here. The Andhras have been foremost in their patriotism. Had they like other linguistic sections, been willing to give a tea-party to Sir Simmon they would have got their province long ago, but their patriotism and self-respect did not allow them to go and bow down with bent knees before the Simon Commission, and it is for that that you want to punish us today, saying, look out for yourselves, no compensation, no grant, nothing whatsoever, look out for self-help only. We have done that in the South.

**Shri Heda** (Nizamabad): Would the Simon Commission have given them Madras?

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Definitely.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Had it been in 1917 or 1921, the Madras city would have been an Andhra city, and the Tamils would have been only our guests.

But we are not worried about this, because the history of nations, and the

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history of the countries are all peculiar. Hundred years ago every inch of the Madras city was Andhra's and history will prove it. I tell you, Madam Chairman, this hon. House, and the world at large, that after one hundred years, Madras city will be in the hands of the Andhras.

**Shri Venkataraman:** Invasion?

**Shri Nambiar** (Mayuram): Why should we enter into all this controversy? Controversy is unwarranted here.

**Shri Venkataraman:** It is not a prophecy?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** It is not a prophecy, it is merely an interpretation......

**Shri Venkataraman:** A threat?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** ....of the trends in history.

**Shri Nambiar:** You will get Hyderabad, but not Madras.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** As long as Mr. Nambiar is anxious to have the city of Madras in his pocket, I will leave it there.

**Shri Nambiar:** Go to Hyderabad. I will be with you.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** We have got Hyderabad, we have got Madras, we have got Mysore, we have got Bangalore—they are all in India, but we wanted only the city of Madras. Today if we are not having the city of Madras, after hundred years it will become ours. How the city of Madras will come back to us, I am not here to tell you.

In this connection, I have to point out one thing, namely, the way in which the Andhras have been treated is nothing but shabby.

**An Hon. Member:** By whom?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** By the Central Government, by the Congress Party, the party which has received the best support in the Independence struggle from the South. It was the Andhra leaders who were in the forefront; it was the Andhra women who led the Independence movement in the South; it was they who exposed themselves to the bayonets; it was they who gave their heads and lives; it was they who went to the jails; it was they who allowed their lands to be confiscated; it was they who died in jails; but when the time came for distributing the spoils, we were told, oh! Andhras, there is no unity among them; they have no leaders, nothing of that kind; nothing to them.

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi** (Hamirpur Distt.): The Andhras are being treated most favourably; there are so many demands from other people, but only the demand of the Andhras has been met. (*Interruptions*)

**Mr. Chairman:** Order, order. May I ask the hon. Members not to interrupt him, but to hear him patiently?

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** These interruptions show their excitement and anxiety.

In this connection, I want to make one or two appeals to the hon. Home Minister. The first one is in regard to the division of assets and liabilities. We have lost Madras......

**Dr. Katju:** You will get Madras city back again after one hundred years. You yourself have just said that.

**Shri B. S. Murthy:** Thanks to the hon. Home Minister's homily, today there is a lot of suspicion amongst the Andhras that the accounts given by the Madras Government are not quite acceptable, because they do not know the data from which they have culled all these figures. And even those persons who have been associated in the Partition Committee and also others afterwards are not able to state whether or not the figures supplied by the Madras State Government could be relied upon. Therefore, at least to allay the fears, maybe unfounded,—I do not say that the State Government of Madras is trying to deprive the Andhras to the extent of a few crores—that sufficient justice has not been done by the Andhras in sharing the assets and liabilities, an Expert Committee with a Chief Justice of any State High Court or a Judge of the Supreme Court may be constituted, and in a month or two they will be able to give us their report. Then the Andhras will have their fears allayed. After all, this is not an impossible request; after all, this request will not delay the passage of the Bill and this will not also in any way jeopardise the formation of the Andhra State. Therefore, this is a just, fair and legitimate request of the Andhras and I do not know why the Central Government should fight shy of accepting an honourable request like this.

Then about the fast of Sri Kami Reddy, I want to say a word. After all, the area now under dispute, on which Sri Kami Reddy had gone on fast, is an area consisting of a lakh and twenty thousand people. And as my friend, Mr. Raghavachari stated, Mr. Justice Misra was anxious to go to Bangalore, sit down, have his arrangements completed, write down his report and then send it to Delhi and get it accepted; whereas the Wanchoo report had to be kept in cold storage for two or three months and repeated requests had to be made in the Parliament to get it published! Whatever recommendations Mr. Justice Wanchoo has made have been thrown to the winds, whereas even though Mr. Justice Misra himself has stated that this question could not be settled without a plebiscite—the issue of the firkas of Moka, Rupangudi and Bellary including Bellary town—it was not considered but the whole area is made a gift to the Mysore State.

Here I want to say one thing to the Central Government and to other friends. I am not willing to take an inch of land where the people are not in majority Andhras, because that goes against the principle of redistribution of India on a linguistic basis. We do not want any such area. I also request that neither the Kannadigas nor the Tamilians nor anybody should be anxious to grab—if I can use that word without doing an injustice—any area where the people are not in a majority belonging to that linguistic area. For instance, I do not want any area in Chittoor if there are Tamilians there in a majority. I do not want any area in Nellore if, according to Mr. Natesan, there are majority of Tamilians there in a contiguous area. Because we must be true to ourselves. When we propagate a principle, we must take the whole thing and be true to ourselves. But if there are certain pockets of Telugu areas in one or other taluks of Penner etc., we must not have to go and ask for them. They must give them to us saying: 'This is a Telugu area; please take it', and 'That is a Tamil area; give it to me'. In the same way as Mr. Hanumanthaiya is anxious to have Bellary and have the supreme right over the dispensation of the Tungabhadra Project, why not he himself make us an offer of the Kolar Gold Fields because they are a Telugu area—the Kolar district. (*Interruptions*). My friend, Mr. Vittal Rao, says so. Therefore, as a matter of fact, for mutual adjustments we need not wait till the Boundary Commission is set up, an impartial Boundary Commission which will give us such recommendations which cannot be questioned. Therefore, the Central Government should try and see that in these three firkas, Moka, Rupangudi and Bellary a plebiscite should be resorted to. Some people say a plebiscite cannot be taken; it is a dangerous thing. Why should it be dangerous? After all, it is the birthright of every citizen to decide his place of abode by his own will, and therefore, the people in Rupangudi, Moka and Bellary firkas including Bellary town should be given that right. Andhras think that Mr. Justice Misra has not

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done justice by them. Mr. Misra in calculating population figures has said: 'These people will come in and those people will not come in'. He has not even accepted the Government records. He has not even accepted the population statistics published in census reports. He said this could not be taken. He has given a singularly curious reason for his method of approach to the whole question. Therefore, Justice Misra is not at all a Judge from the standpoint of the Andhras. I may be wrong. But the way in which he has come to such conclusions is still unacceptable to Andhras. Therefore, plebiscite is their birthright. I want the Central Government at least to do this small favour. They have shorn the Andhra State of all greater things. At least to see that their conscience is not agitated over the other things, they should agree to a plebiscite here and a Commission to go into the assets and liabilities. With these few words, I welcome this Bill once again.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** (Salem): Charges of partiality and step-motherly treatment have been levelled not merely against the Madras Government, but, surprisingly enough, even against the Central Government. My esteemed friend, Dr. Lanka Dahanam ......(prolonged laughter). I am sorry. I stand corrected.

**Dr. N. B. Khare** (Gwalior): Lanka Dahanam! We must have a fire brigade.

**Mr. Chairman:** Please let the hon. Member go on.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** My esteemed friend, Dr. Lanka Sundaram waxed eloquent on this and tried to develop heat but in the air-conditioned atmosphere of this august House it fizzled out. Now, I do not want this House to have or go with the idea that Madras—the residuary State of Madras—has treated the Andhras unkindly or in a manner which is not fair, just or honest. My friend, Mr. Venkataraman, and my friend, Mr. Natesan—who is aged more than 60..............

**An Hon. Member:** It looks like that

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:**....have put the case very well. But there are certain additional facts which I would like to place before this House. My friend flourished certain papers yesterday and today he flourished Mr. Justice Wanchoo's report. It seems to me to be his Bible. But let me quote from the same Bible certain passages to show that even Mr. Justice Wanchoo has pointedly said that the residuary State of Madras has treated the Andhras very fairly. Let me read from page 33. The figures for capital works at page 33 are: Total capital outlay: Rs 111 crores, out of which Rs. 42 crores are in Andhra State and Rs. 69 crores in the residuary State. Commenting upon this he says: "Working on the basis of population figures according to 1951 Census, it will be seen that these figures are roughly proportionate to the population ratio of 36:64. If the amount spent in 1952-53 is added to this, the difference, if anything, would be in favour of the Andhra State. I trust that the residuary State would not mind this difference......". We do not mind it.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Will my hon. friend read the sentence above that? This is arrived at after *doubling* the outlay.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I am not taking this sentence out of its context.

Before Mr. Justice Wanchoo the Andhras put another extraordinary case that the Godavari and Kistna Delta schemes cost only Rs. 12 crores and out of it Madras State got a revenue of Rs. 32 crores. Therefore deducting Rs. 12 crores from Rs. 32 crores they want the residuary State to give back Rs. 20 crores. With regard to that, on page 33 of the Report, Justice Wanchoo says like this:

> "It is an undisputed fact that the Rayalaseema area is economically backward and there are famines in that area off and on. It is quite possible that these profits which are said to have been made from the Krishna and Godavari systems, might have gone to alleviate distress in the Rayalaseema area."

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Might have gone.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** It is an undisputed fact. Possibly Justice Wanchoo did not want to go into it. Why go so far? During the past two or three years the State of Madras has spent about Rs. 10 crores for famine relief alone and what is it that the Centre has given. The Centre has given only Rs 2 crores by way of loan. The major portion of the amount has been spent on Rayalaseema which is now incorporated in the Andhra State.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Will you please read the next sentence? Don't misquote.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I will carry on and argue my point.

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** The next sentence is:

> "It may even be that these profits were spent to alleviate distress in areas which will be in future in the residuary State."

Don't misquote. Quote properly.

**Mr. Chairman:** May I ask the hon. Member not to spend his time in arguing? His time is short.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** He is wasting my time.

I would like to deal with the question of capital. At page 33 the argument for the city of Madras is given. I cannot understand the argument for compensation for the city of Madras. I do not follow the reasoning at all.

> "It is said that when Orissa and Sind were created separate provinces, they were not allowed any compensation for buildings in Bombay and Patna."

Mr. Justice Wanchoo wanted to argue the case as:

> "I understand from the Finance Department that the deficit began only with the introduction of prohibition and that there was no deficit before. It appears, therefore, that during the relevant period when these buildings must have been constructed in Madras city, the Andhra area was not a deficit area and, therefore, the analogy of Sind and Orissa does not apply."

The argument is fallacious. What is the relevant period? The relevant date must date back to the date of the construction of the Rajaji Hall formerly the Banqueting Hall. I believe it was constructed by Lord Clive in the 18th Century. If you want to go to the relevant period you must go to the period of Lord Clive, to the siege of Arcot and the subsequent building up of Madras.

One other point that I want to submit in this connection is this. You may very well know that the value of immovable property has gone down from what it was in 1949 by about 25 per cent. On the basis of what the Partition Committee on which there were very great leaders of Andhra agreed to take namely Rs. 1 crore, we must now take into consideration the depreciation and also the fall in the market value. If it is written down they should get much less. Whatever it is, Mr. Wanchoo has said that the new State should be given 2·34 crores. We are not disputing it. We do not fight our case and say that the Andhra State should get much less on the basis

[Shri S. V. Ramaswamy]

I have suggested. We are not pressing for it.

With regard to the charges levelled against the Central Government, it takes my breath away. (*Interruption.*) The main attack has been regarding the division of assets and liabilities. Take for instance, clause 1(1) of schedule 7. It reads:

> "Subject to the other provisions of this Schedule, all land and all stores, articles and other goods shall remain the property of, or, as the case may be, pass to, the State in which they are situated."

What is wrong with this? My friend Mr. Ramachandra Reddi also requested that there should be a Committee appointed to go into this. After all, if you will read page 30 of the Wanchoo Report you will know why this is being done. Paragraph 81 at page 30 of the Report says:

> "The first principle as far as the division of assets is concerned is that all assets attached to the land shall pass to the State in which they are situated. Thus all lands, works, forests and buildings shall remain the property of or, as the case may be, pass to the State in which they are situate."

The Government of India have done nothing more than that. They have merely accepted the verdict of Justice Wanchoo and they have incorporated it in clause 1 of the Seventh Schedule.

Now, my friends spoke next about clause 3, that is with regard to unissued stores. I do not know whether they read through the new proviso that has been introduced by the Government of India which was not in the original draft Bill. It is meant deliberately to protect the interests of the Andhras. Without even reading through the proviso they charge the Government of India with being partial and giving step-motherly treatment to the Andhra State, which is very unfair. Now, let us read the proviso:

> "Provided that nothing in this paragraph shall apply to stores held for specific purposes........",

namely, the specific schemes or projects which are in the Andhra area,

> "......such as, for the use or utilisation in particular institutions, workshops and power houses or on specific works under construction."

Therefore, it is patent that the Government of India have been very particular to protect the interests of the Andhras by introducing this new proviso, which has escaped the attention of the Members on the opposite side.

Now, I come to clause 7 also. If we are to logically press for the principles which have been accepted by this House and the Government we ought really to get more under clauses 7 and 8. Sub-clause (2) of clause 7 deals with the shares of income-tax and Excise. The Finance Commission has given the different basis for the allocation of income-tax between several States. If the principles contained in the Finance Commission's Report are accepted then we should get more. We are not going to press for it.

My friend, Mr. Ramachandra Reddi and others urged that there should be a Finance Commission or some other high-power Commission to go into this question. After all, the Finance Commission in its Report, on page 76, has dealt with 7 modes of division of assets between the States. They have gone into the whole question as to how such assets are divided in several States in the world and they have given their considered view that the population basis is the best with regard to income-tax. With regard to Excise they have completely accepted the principle. After reviewing the whole situation throughout the world, they have accepted the population basis as the best. What else can any other Commission high or low do? We are accepting this principle even though we stand to lose. Since the Government of India has, in its wisdom, chosen to accept it, we do not press it. Our intention is not to fight because we want to part as friends.

With regard to the Road Fund also, my hon. friend Mr. Venkataraman has drawn attention to the Resolution of 1947 which has been ratified in 1950. By the application of that resolution also we should get a few lakhs more out of the Road Fund because we have more vehicles and our consumption of petrol is much greater than that of Andhra and certainly our proportion should be much greater. We are not pressing that even. Why? Because we want to have friendship, we do not want to make the new Andhra State feel that we are partial.

In conclusion, I would only urge that we have all of us a common culture, we have got a common history and a common civilisation. Let us not think in terms of petty States; let us think we are all Indians first and Indians last.

[MR. DEPUTY-SPEAKER *in the Chair*]

**Dr. Lanka Sundaram:** Heads I win, tails you lose.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is now 10-45; the House will now take up non-official business.

## INTRODUCTION OF PRIVATE MEMBERS' BILLS

**Shri Nambiar** (Mayuram): Sir, with regard to Private Members' Bills which have to be introduced I have to make a submission. Some of these Bills relate to social reforms pertaining particularly to the welfare of women and children; some others are labour Bills. These Bills are not allowed to be introduced on the ground that there are some Bills undisposed of.

This matter having had the consideration of the Rules Committee we request you to allow us to introduce these Bills. Of course, these Bills will take their turn one after the other according to the rules framed. This will afford us an opportunity to introduce the Bills at least and to ventilate our grievances if we get a chance. This matter has attracted the attention of the House for a long time and there is unanimity of opinion both on that side and this.

**Dr. N. B. Khare** (Gwalior): This matter came up before the House last session as well when we had pressed that opportunity should be allowed to us to introduce the Bills. I hope you will agree to it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Hon. Members may be aware that from time to time it has been pointed out that a number of Bills of which notice has been given appear in the Order Paper without any chance of being introduced. The ground on which I have been avoiding this is that they will also join the other Bills in the matter of ballot. If the chances for the existing Bills are one to ten, and if another thirty Bills are allowed to be introduced, the chances of the earlier ones will become one to forty. That is the consideration that weighed with me.

Another consideration was that Government is burdened with a number of Bills, for which they have to prepare themselves, though they may not come up before the House at all. It may be within the knowledge of hon. Members that there was a suggestion for a change of the rules, so that these may not be permanently blocked. The Rules Committee may categorise Bills according to their importance: in which case there will not be any harm in allowing these Bills.

Apart from this, Mr. Nambiar, who has now made this suggestion, handed over to me a letter from Mr. Kazmi and others in whose name a

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

number of Bills for consideration are standing, consenting to permission being granted for the introduction of the Bills. But I will not allow any controversy to arise. If there is any objection from any quarter, I cannot allow that objection to side-track the discussion of Bills which have legitimately obtained precedence.

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):** May I just mention one matter? There are two Bills (Nos. 29 and 39) which purport to change the Constitution of India. One relates to Legislative Councils and the other is with regard to the appointment of Governors. I understand that there is some procedure before you in the Rules Committee relating to Bills which deal with amendment to the Constitution. I, therefore, respectfully suggest that permission for introduction of these two Bills should not be granted. They might be held over till the new rules come into operation. I understand that the Rules Committee have approved of certain rules yesterday. These Bills may be examined in accordance with the new rules.

**The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):** With regard to item 46, we ourselves are going to introduce a Bill more or less on similar lines and I don't think there is any necessity for the hon. Member to introduce the Bill at this stage.

**The Minister of Health (Rajkumari Amrit Kaur):** In regard to item 49—Sardar Amar Singh Saigal's Bill to amend the Indian Medical Council Act, 1933, the matter is under the consideration of Government and we are going to bring forward a comprehensive measure to amend the Act. The principle of having an All India State Register and giving representation to medical licentiates has been accepted. I shall, therefore, be glad if he does not seek leave to introduce the Bill at this stage. In regard to an Indian Pharmacopea, Government have already appointed a Committee. That committee is doing the work. Government does not think this work need be entrusted to the Council. With this assurance I would request the hon. Member not to introduce his Bill.

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** I have to refer to two Bills. One relates to Mr. Ananda Nambiar's Bill (No. 64) relating to Indian Trade Unions Act. We are going to bring a consolidated Bill in regard to matters relating to Trade Disputes Act and Trade Unions Act. Therefore this may not be allowed.

The other is No. 63, Dr. Khare's Bill to amend the Payment of Wages Act. We ourselves are going to bring a comprehensive Bill of amendment to the Payment of Wages Act.

**Shri Nambiar:** Sir, I can very well understand the objection of Government to controversial Bills seeking to amend the Constitution. But I cannot appreciate the stand taken by my hon. friend the Deputy Minister for Railways in regard to my Bill to amend the Indian Railways Act, or the hon. the Labour Minister in regard to my Bill to amend the Trade Unions Act. We were told that Government themselves would bring comprehensive Bills to give effect to the amendments suggested by us. We would welcome them and if the promised Bills are brought we shall withdraw our Bills. These are not controversial issues of any Constitutional importance. Therefore, Government cannot object, and we shall move them.

**Dr. N. B. Khare:** At that time we shall withdraw them.

**Shri Alagesan:** With regard to the observations just now made by my hon. friend, I should like to tell him that regulations regarding hours of work are already obtaining. We only want to give statutory recognition to them. We have got a Bill ready which we are going to introduce. There is therefore absolutely no necessity for a private Member's Bill on this subject.

**Shri Kazmi** (Sultanpur Distt.—North *cum* Faizabad Distt.—South-West): I want to make my position clear. In the letter which my hon. friend has written it was suggested that the new Bills which are to be introduced today will be ballotted separately. It was said that those Bills which will be introduced today will not have priority over the previous Bills. I agreed to their introduction on that condition. I do not know if that position has been changed. I insisted that the Bills that have already been introduced shall have priority and the Bills which will be introduced today will not have any priority, but will be ballotted among themselves. For that I said that there may be a necessity for changing the rules or taking the consent of the Chair. That position I accepted. But the contention that all Bills which are introduced today and the Bills which have already been introduced shall be placed on a par with no priority among them, I was opposed to.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** We cannot change off-hand.

**Sardar A. S. Saigal** (Bilaspur): On the assurances given by the hon. Minister for Health to bring a comprehensive Bill in which the contents of this Bill will be corroborated, I will withdraw my Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I would put it to the House. Now so far as the statement or the observations made by Mr. Kazmi that they will be separately ballotted are concerned, we have not yet got any rules under which we can separately ballot. Of course, this could be achieved by another method by not tabling any motions for further consideration. The next time when these Bills come alone, they will wait until important Bills are disposed of. It is a question of internal arrangement. Under the Rules as they stand I have no authority. Where there is no opposition on any particular Bill automatically leave will be granted for that Bill to be introduced before the House. Where there is any objection either on the ground that it reflects the Constitutional weakness or hon. Ministers themselves are contemplating to bring comprehensive Bills, in either case I am not placing them because it will lead to a controversy.

**Shri Nambiar:** This was never the practice in this House. I can understand the point when the Government find it difficult on constitutional basis. But when they say they also are bringing forth a legislation that does not stop us from moving our ballot papers. Therefore, I suggest let the Bills be allowed to be introduced and let the hon. Ministers bring forth legislation; we will drop or amend later on.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The point is this. Hon. Members have got a right to table any Bills. Every hon. Member has got a right to make a motion for leave to introduce a Bill. When the House at this stage objects then the points for and against it will be debated. It will be put to the House. It is for the House to accept or reject. I have no jurisdiction over it except when *prima facie* it does not relate to the business of this House or if it does not come in the Concurrent or the Union List.

Even at the introduction stage objection can be raised and it is open to the House to accept or not to accept it. Therefore, so far I will allow only introduction of such things where I do not find any whispering or nobody objects.

**Shri Nambiar:** Regarding Private Members' Business, in 15 days one full day is being allowed *i.e.* half a day every week. In view of the interest and in view of the fact that subjects are very popular it may be considered that some more time may be allowed for Private Members' Business.

11 A.M.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** In the Budget Session, where we have got four months, not more than four days were allowed and this is a short session.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): Can't you have Saturdays for Government business?

**Some Hon. Members:** No, no.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No hon. Member is willing to sit.

**The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas):** The difficulty is that most Members were not aware of the new arrangement which you are going to follow. So many Members are not here; they did not expect that these Bills will come up for introduction. For instance, I was not aware of it. I was told only a few minutes ago.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I will then take up introductions. If any hon. Member is taken up by surprise, he may tell me and I will allow his introduction even at a later stage.

## WOMEN'S AND CHILDREN'S INSTITUTIONS LICENSING BILL

**Shrimati Maniben Patel** (Kaira South): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate and licence institutions caring for women and children.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate and licence institutions caring for women and children."

*The motion was adopted*

**Shrimati Maniben Patel:** I introduce the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Next Bill, Shri Namdhari—absent. Other Bills relating to the licensing of women's and children's institutions are barred by the motion standing in the name of Shrimati Maniben Patel. Let me go on to others.

## SUPPRESSION OF IMMORAL TRAFFIC AND BROTHELS BILL

**Shrimati Maniben Patel (Kaira South):** I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for and consolidate the law relating to suppression of immoral traffic in women and brothels.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for and consolidate the law relating to suppression of immoral traffic in women and brothels."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shrimati Maniben Patel:** I introduce the Bill.

## TRAINING AND EMPLOYMENT BILL

**Prof. D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to make provision for employment and training for employment and to establish a comprehensive youth employment service.

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** The Committee known as Shiva Rao Committee is sitting at the present moment and going into these matters and I request my friend not to move this Bill at the present moment.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** I do not see any harm if the Bill is moved. I do not know when that Shiva Rao Committee's report will be available. I move the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already said that if the Government or any hon. Member oppose, I won't put it to the House. The hon. Member must follow the psychology! He wants it in his name!

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** It is not a question of psychology. It is a question of dire national need.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Very well. So long as it is not opposed I will put it to the House.

The question is............

**Shri V. V. Giri:** I oppose it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If that is so I won't put it.

No. 24 is barred. No. 25.

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** Sir, I do not oppose No. 25 but wish to say that Government want to bring a Bill themselves.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** What about No. 23?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not allowing it as it is opposed.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** I want a vote on it.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I am not allowing it now. It will come in due course. I am not allowing today the introduction of any Bill which is opposed by any person in the House, because it is controversial.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** I beg to say...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have already given my ruling. I have said enough. The hon. Member will proceed to No. 25.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** Still I think...

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I have said enough. He may proceed to No. 25.

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## PARLIAMENT LIBRARY BILL

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** With regard to No. 25 I hope the hon. Member heard what I said about it.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for building up an up-to-date and a comprehensive Library for Parliament.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for building up an up-to-date and a comprehensive Library for Parliament."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** I introduce the Bill.

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**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. 26—the hon. Member is absent. No. 27 is barred by No. 22, I think. It is not that it is barred, but it has been accepted by the House already and therefore it is redundant.

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## PROHIBITION OF MANUFACTURE AND SALE OF VANASPATI BILL

**Shri Jhulan Sinha** (Saran North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the prohibition of manufacture and sale of vanaspati in India.

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Some hon. Members object.

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**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. 29. It is opposed. No. 30 is barred by the introduction of another. No. 31—the Member is absent. No. 32 is barred.

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## MILITARY PENSIONS BILL

**Dr. N. B. Khare** (Gwalior): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to regulate the grant of ordinary pension, disability pension, family pension and special pension to military personnel.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is............

**Prof. D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): There is no Minister of Defence here and therefore he cannot have his say on the matter whereas on my Bills all the Ministers were here.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Order, order. The hon. Member must know that

[Mr. Deputy-Speaker]

when I am on my legs the hon. Member ought not to speak.

The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to regulate the grant of ordinary pension, disability pension, family pension and special pension to military personnel."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Dr. N. B. Khare:** I introduce the Bill.

## TITLES AND GIFTS FROM FOREIGN STATES (PENALTY FOR ACCEPTANCE) BILL

**Shri C. R. Narasimhan** (Krishnagiri): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for penalties for acceptance of titles and gifts from foreign States.

**Some Hon. Members:** No.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is opposed. I am not giving leave now. It is not that hon. Members have no right to move. But I am not exercising the discretion to supersede the others and allow a motion today.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. 35—the hon. Member is absent. No. 36 is barred.

## INDIAN LIVESTOCK IMPROVEMENT BILL

**Shri Jhulan Sinha** (Saran North): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the improvement of livestock in India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for the improvement of livestock in India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Jhulan Sinha:** I introduce the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. 38 is barred. No. 39.

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):** I oppose it because it is to amend the Constitution.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is opposed. Nos. 40, 41, and 42 are barred. No. 43—the hon. Member is absent. No. 44 is barred.

## RESTRAINT OF DOWRY BILL

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty** (Basirhat): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for restraining the taking or giving of dowry in connection with marriages and for matters incidental thereto.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for restraining the taking or giving of dowry in connection with marriages and for matters incidental thereto."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shrimati Renu Chakravartty:** I introduce the Bill.

## INDIAN RAILWAYS (AMENDMENT) BILL

**The Deputy Minister of Railways and Transport (Shri Alagesan):** Sir, I oppose it because the Government are themselves bringing a Bill.

**Shri Nambiar** (Mayuram): What is the Government Bill, may we know? It should not be opposition for opposition's sake.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I allowed an opportunity. They say they are bringing a comprehensive Bill.

Then Nos. 47 and 48 are barred.

And then No. 49, in the name of Sardar A. S. Saigal, is withdrawn. He has withdrawn notice of the Bill. I do not think any permission is necessary.

## CODE OF CRIMINAL PROCEDURE (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Omission of sections 268 etc.)*

**Shri K. C. Sodhia** (Sagar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Code of Criminal Procedure, 1898."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri K. C. Sodhia:** I introduce the Bill.

## INDIAN PENAL CODE (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Insertion of new section 294B)*

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha** (Hazaribagh East): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Penal Code, 1860."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Nageshwar Prasad Sinha:** I introduce the Bill.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. 52; barred. No. 53; barred.

## INDIAN REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Insertion of new section 20A)*

**Shri S. C. Samanta** (Tamluk): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri S. C. Samanta:** I introduce the Bill.

## HANDLOOM INDUSTRY (IMPROVEMENT AND PROTECTION) BILL

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** (Salem): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for the improvement and protection of the handloom industry.

**The Minister of Law and Minority Affairs (Shri Biswas):** I wish to enquire from my hon. friend if this Bill contains any financial provisions. In that case, the President's assent is necessary to the introduction of the Bill.

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):** Oppose it.

**Shri Biswas:** I oppose on that ground.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** Can one hon. Minister instruct another hon. Minister to oppose?

**Dr. Katju:** That is all right.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** All right; this may be taken up later.

**Shri Biswas:** A similar Bill is No. 15. That is out of order because the President's assent is not there.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I withdraw if there is objection.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Member may have a private conversation with the Minister. I am not putting it to the House.

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## GOVERNMENT OF PART C STATES (AMENDMENT) BILL

**Shri Biren Dutt** (Tripura West): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Government of Part C States Act, 1951. (Amendment of sections 1, 3, etc. and omission of section 23 etc.).

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce.....

**The Minister of Home Affairs and States (Dr. Katju):** Mr. Deputy-Speaker, there are several Bills which deal with this matter of Part C States. I oppose them all. I would like to consider all of them together.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Is the hon. Minister opposing introduction?

**Dr. Katju:** I oppose introduction; the other Bills also.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I do not therefore put it to the House.

**Some Hon. Members:** Why?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The hon. Members will adopt the usual procedure and the hon. Minister will tell the House.

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**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Mr. Sivamurthi Swami.

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** I oppose this.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Item 58; the same as 56. Item 59; barred. Item 60; Part C States. No. 61; barred.

**Shri V. P. Nayar** (Chirayinkil): What about 60, Sir?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** It is opposed. Whatever is opposed I am not placing before the House.

**Shri V. P. Nayar:** He did not oppose.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He has opposed. Mr. S. V. Ramaswamy.

**Some Hon. Members:** Barred.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** This is a different section.

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## INDIAN REGISTRATION (AMENDMENT) BILL

*(Amendment of section 21)*

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** (Salem): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Indian Registration Act, 1908."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** I introduce the Bill.

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**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** No. 63.

**Dr. N. B. Khare** (Gwalior): I would request the hon. Mr. Giri not to oppose this Bill. He will be obliging me if he does not oppose.

**The Minister of Labour (Shri V. V. Giri):** I object to the Bill.

**Shri Nambiar** (Mayuram): If he is bringing up a comprehensive legislation again here, he may oppose. This is a matter relating to compulsory recognition of Trade Unions. Let him admit it now. That is my request to the Minister.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** He is not heeded to. Nos. 63 and 64, I am not placing. Item 65; the hon. Member is absent. No. 66; barred.

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## DISPLACED PERSONS (DEBTS ADJUSTMENT) AMENDMENT BILL

**Shri Namdhari** (Fazilka-Sirsa): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Debts Adjustment) Act, 1951.'

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill further to amend the Displaced Persons (Debt Adjustment) Act, 1951."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Namdhari**: I introduce the Bill.

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**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Any other hon. Member who has since arrived?

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## PREVENTION OF COW-SLAUGHTER BILL

**Shri Nand Lal Sharma** (Sikar): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to prevent the slaughtering of cows in India.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to prevent the slaughtering of cows in India."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri Nand Lal Sharma**: I introduce the Bill.

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## ORPHANAGES BILL—*concld.*

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The House will proceed with further consideration....

**Shri Nambiar** (Mayuram): Before we proceed, I would like to know what the fate of those Bills which are opposed today will be. Will they ever come up before the House, during the five years' life of this Parliament?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: The way has been made clear for all the other Bills. A number of Bills have been admitted. Other Bills are blocked. If he just gives notice once again, then they will be arranged in the order of notice and he will have the next opportunity at the next time. Absolutely this is guaranteed.

**Shri Nambiar**: Next opportunity after disposing of all the introduced Bills? We do not know the procedure.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: In the meanwhile, certain other rules are being modified and if they are accepted, there is no difficulty at all. Hereafter, wherever hon Members have given notice of Bills, at the introduction stage, they will have precedence over other motions. That is, under the new rules.

**Shri Nambiar**: And they cannot oppose as they did today?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: Am I to be given interpretation? The House will now proceed with the further consideration of the following motion moved by Shri M. L. Dwivedi on the 13th March, 1953, namely:

> "That the Bill to provide for bringing up, maintenance and education of children who have lost their parents and have no other person to look after them in proper manner, be taken into consideration."

Some amendments have also been tabled. Dr. Satya Narayan Sinha to continue; both on the Bill as well as the amendments.

**Dr. S. N. Sinha** (Saran East): More than four months have passed since we discussed this question of promotion of orphanages in our country. Much water has flowed since then into the Ganges, and many changes have taken place inside our country and also in the international arena.

Very few people until now appeared to look into the childhood of persons like Tensing. Now they do. It is all because of his reaching the top of the Everest. He belongs to the Sherpa tribe. We have seen many of these Sherpas in the streets of Darjeeling. Their conditions are not better than those of any orphans. We have to look particularly to those coming from the hilly areas. Tensing

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

was an orphan, and he has to his credit such an excellent achievement—that of fighting against nature. This is an achievement of a century. So, his illustration shows that given proper chances, an orphan can achieve many things—a great many things—which others cannot do. In spite of his individual achievements, we find that the condition of orphans in our country has remained unchanged. It is but natural. The condition of the orphans cannot change because they are the most neglected and most helpless set of people in our country. They have no food, no shelter and no protection, and the society does not want to give them anything.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** (Salem): Is there any time limit on speeches?

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** If the hon. Members want to fix up a time limit, I have no objection. How many people have already spoken?

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi** (Hamirpur Distt.): About 10 Members have already spoken and there are two more.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How much time will Dr. Sinha take?

**Dr. S. N. Sinha:** I will take about 15 minutes.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** How much time will the hon. Minister take to reply?

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** I would require 7 minutes.

**सेठ गोविन्ददास** (मंडला–जबलपुर–दक्षिण) : मैं दस मिनिट लूंगा।

**श्री आर० एस० तिवारी** (छतरपुर–दतिया–टीकमगढ़) : मैं भी इस पर बोलूंगा।

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** अच्छा आप, भी। This will be finished by 1 O'Clock, if not earlier. Hon. Members will bear in mind that they have already asked me for the time they require and as such they will not ask for more time later.

**Dr. S. N. Sinha:** Orphanage is such a problem—a huge problem—that we are not capable of tackling it. We say this is due to the poverty of our country which prevents us from doing anything for the orphanages of our country. But, this analysis does not lead us anywhere. Well, it has neither solved the problem nor absolved us of our responsibilities towards the orphanages of our country. Sir, these orphans, who loiter in the streets are denied every protection that is needed. They snatch away what they can and they lead a very miserable life. This humiliation of a man is a very serious matter, and for any civilized Government it is a matter of serious concern. We are lagging behind many countries in the matter of these orphanages as they are taken care of in our country only by charitable or religious institutions. But those institutions have not solved the problem at all, and they cannot solve the problem, because the basic fact about the orphans remains that they feel inferior to many of us simply because they are brought up in orphanages. When they suffer from this inferiority complex, there is no remedy for it. They cannot achieve anything in life. As a contrast if we look towards other countries, we find much work has been done. As an illustration, I will give you something from Germany. During the postwar period the problem of orphans was very serious there. Practically, every third child was without his father. Many children used to go from one village to another, from one house to another, just to beg for food. I followed once these children and I saw it myself that a child when he approached the landlady of a house, he did not beg. He just demanded: "Bring me some coffee and bread." I was surprised I thought perhaps the landlady will not give a morsel at all and that she will feel insulted. But that was not the case. I saw that the lady brought not only bread and coffee but also some jam. When I asked the boy he said: "Why should we beg? You do not get anything in the world if you beg. You should always demand. We are also human beings and have also a right to exist, and these fellows, who have a little more than they need they must share with us". This idea struck me, and I see that the German nation is advancing with great speed due to this idea that they are human beings and they must have also a standard of living. We find this in the national consciousness of the Germans which is awakening and so they say: "When other powers are pulling us down, we will not go down. We will drag them also with us. Others have no right to prosper when we are poor. They must give us every chance to develop ourselves."

This idea of feeling that one is a human being, and that one has come into the world not as a beggar, but with certain rights, is a great thing. In our country, what happens? The children we put in the orphanages, religious or private, become professional beggars. They come out as beggars. No other profession can they take, and the feeling they have is that whatever society gives them is due to the good wishes of the people, the good people, and that if they are denied, they have no right to ask them for anything. This is certainly wrong. A person when he comes into the world has certain rights, basic rights, human rights—to demand from the society in which he lives or from the Government under which he is, certain rights to have, not maybe a very high standard of living, but certain basic needs of life. This is denied in our country to the orphans everywhere. It was also denied in many other countries, but they have become alert, especially since the last years of the last century. In many countries, they have framed laws for the children and they have accepted these rights for them, that it is a great responsibility of the State to see to it that there is no orphan in the country.

While dealing with these laws, we find that one of the best laws which has been framed and which has been constantly improved upon, is that of the United Kingdom. I would like to refer to one law which they have, a very good law, and that is the Childrens Act. The general principle underlying this Act is that orphaned children have a right to special treatment. The State cannot deny them. It says:

> "Where it appears to a local authority with respect to a child in that area appearing to them to be under the age of 17 that he is orphaned, abandoned or not provided for, *it shall be the duty of the local authority to receive the child into their care.*"

It is a very good law, and similar laws you will find also in many other countries. They exist also in Scandinavia. But, in our country we have no such law. Our Government does not realise even today its duty; it does not realize that it has certain responsibilities towards the orphans. These orphanages which exist in our country, as I said a couple of minutes ago, do not solve the problem at all. The State must come forward.

To decide whether a society is developed or not, whether it has a right to call itself civilized or not, we can take as criterion the care of children that it takes through its laws or through its institutions. In our country what we need, and very badly need, is State-managed orphanages where the orphans can take some training and get some education through which they can come forward in future life. Much talent is wasted by loitering in the streets. If all those energies are channelled, of course the country will improve; the general level of the country will improve.

This law should be framed as early as possible, because it cannot be neglected any further. What the others have done 50 years ago, at least we must make a beginning of in right earnest and right now. The level of our society will remain low so long as we do not look at this problem with all the seriousness it deserves.

[Dr. S. N. Sinha]

It is a Private Member's Bill, and I am afraid people may not take, or the Government may not take it very seriously, but that is definitely wrong. This is a very important matter, and this should be given the seriousness it deserves, because upon it depends the level of our society and the level of the functioning of our Government.

With these words I support this Bill, and I do hope that the Government will not oppose at least in this case, because the Bill is intended to bring a bright future for the orphans of our country, which in other words means a very bright future for our country as a whole.

**Shri Raghavaiah** (Ongole): At the outset I must congratulate my hon. friend Mr. Dwivedi for having brought this Bill for the upliftment of the physical, moral and mental condition and the development of children without parents or guardians. The Directive Principles of the Constitution and certain Articles under Fundamental Rights have placed an amount of responsibility on the Government to look after the welfare of children who have neither parents nor guardians. This term "orphan" has unfortunately been taken from a foreign language and foreign traditions. I for one oppose the usage of this term "orphan". We know that in foreign countries like the Soviet Union and China, they don't call these as orphanages. They call them Children's institutions, children's schools or nurseries or something like that. Never do they call them orphanages. The very term "orphanage" is a mean one.

Apart from that, what are the factors that have compelled the Mover of the Bill to bring forth such a piece of legislation before this House? After the introduction of the Constitution and its working for the last three or four years, we have seen to our bitter experience that even the least care is not taken of these children without parents or guardians. Added to this, we have been suffering from another evil, *viz.*, the entrance of lakhs of people in the form of refugees into our country due to partition. This has also intensified this problem of orphans and demands greater care and attention from the Government. In the peculiar circumstances in which our Government is placed today, the question of looking after the welfare of these orphans takes on greater importance, and hence a greater responsibility is cast on the shoulders of the Government.

Before we attempt necessary measures for giving relief to these orphans, let us first of all consider what is the background or what are the causes and reasons that have brought about this pitiful condition of these parentless and guardianless children in our country. You know that in one of the Directive Principles of the Constitution, as a measure of giving relief to these orphans, a suggestion was made to develop cottage industries and other industries. We all know that the handloom industry is one of the major industries today in our country which is suffering from a severe crisis. I come from a constituency where this is a major industry. I would like to bring to the notice of this House, and also to the Members of the Cabinet, that so many parents in Andhra have thrown away their children or sold them for nothing. And today they are left as orphans, and some of them are even allowed to die. This is the plight of the children of handloom weavers in Andhra Desh today. A serious crisis is trying to enter into the fabric of society, and, the same happens to be the case with the children engaged in other cottage industries as well. The best way of giving relief to these children is by improving the cottage industries, and by organising them in a proper manner. This is one of the immediate needs of the situation which demands our attention today

It is a common sight in our country to see many families and many children living on the pavements of the streets of big cities like Madras, Calcutta, Bombay etc. When I happened to visit China last year, to my surprise, I could never find even a single child or adult living and sleeping on the pavements in any of the cities in China, such as Shanghai, Canton, Peking and so on. I could not see even a single beggar in the whole of China. All this is in sharp contrast with the conditions prevailing in our country. Unfortunately, when we go to the big cities, the moment we get down from the train, we see a number of children sleeping on the pavements. Something must be immediately done to improve their condition.

This is one of the inhuman conditions in which our orphans have been placed in our country. Even after the Constitution has been in force, is it not a shame on our part to keep our brethren and our children in the same state in which they were during the last so many years, both under the rule of a foreign power, and even under our own Government? Unless the transfer of power from a foreign ruler to a national Government means something materially to the common man in the street it cannot be said that we have achieved freedom. Freedom must mean some material benefit to the common man in the street.

The condition of the orphans touches every one of our hearts, and evokes our sympathy. We also find that the number of deaths of children has also been on the increase, in a very significant manner. In a dependent country like ours, when our economy is moving slowly towards progress, because enough care has not been taken to develop the cottage industries and other village industries, we are seeing today that the rate of infantile mortality has been increasing, in an unchecked manner. Many of our children are employed in the mica mining and similar other industries, which are the very industries where they ought not to be employed. As a result of the overexertion of these children, the rate of infantile mortality has been increasing, in our country, and if we look into the statistics of the average life of a person in advanced countries.....

**An Hon. Member**: Like China.

**Shri Raghavaiah**: Yes, it is not my version, it is the version of Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit. I hope that our friends will learn at least from the experience of others, of their own type, if not from those of our type. I also hope that the spirit of sportsmanship is not lacking on the part of hon. Members opposite. Wherever there is good, we have got to imitate. Imitation of something good, or adaptation of something good that we find in others is no demeaning thing. On the other hand, it enhances our spirit of appreciation of the good in others.

The cultural and economic development of the condition of these orphans takes two forms. Mere opening of some orphanages is not enough. The orphanages have been there in our country, but they are merely a drop in the ocean.

**Acharya Kripalani** (Bhagalpur *cum* Purnea): This is also an orphanage. Most of us are orphans.

**Shri Raghavaiah**: Unless we do something to improve it, it will continue to be so. It is high time that we wake up, and pass Bills of this nature, for the benefit of not only those outside this House, but also for bettering our own conditions. We should see to it that they are not merely on the Statute Book, but are implemented in the earliest possible period. Only then we would be able to retrieve ourselves from the plight in which Mr. Kripalani has placed us.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker**: But there is an age-limit. That is the difficulty.

**Acharya Kripalani**: Many of us are in the second child age.

**Shri Raghavaiah**: It is not bread alone that makes a man live. Bread is useful and necessary for the development of the physique of men, women and children, but it is also necessary

[Shri **Raghavaiah**]

that some bread should be given to the brain. In countries with a progressive economy, we find that along with economic development of the condition of the parentless and guardianless children, cultural development is also taking place. For my part, I have seen in China children of the age of two or three playing such intelligent games, as strike a note of wonder in any Indian visitor. I have not seen any children in our country playing such intelligent games. I do not know how they are able to develop the average intelligence of these children in such a short time.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma** (Hoshiarpur): China produces prodigies.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** Certainly.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** There are also nurseries there.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** In view of all this, it is necessary that we should start tackling the problem in all seriousness, and give immediate relief to these orphans

In clause 3 of the Bill it has been stated:

> "Soon after the passing of this Act, the Government shall arrange through their own agency or that of the States concerned to take up all orphanages throughout the country under state management."

The Government, we find, are always ashamed of taking up the management of any undertaking, and running it in a proper manner. Today, there are many industries which are in decay; there are many other institutions which are similarly on the verge of decay. But when we ask the Government to take up the responsibility and run them properly, they simply say, no men, no personnel, and no money. For instance, whenever you ask the Madras Government to take up any such institution, they always say, 'no money'. You ask for anything, they will say 'no money'.

**Shri P. N. Rajabhoj** (Sholapur—Reserved—Sch. Castes): Sir, on a point of order. There is no quorum in the House.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** Yes, there is quorum.

**सरदार ए० एस० सहगल** (बिलासपुर): इन की मैथिमैटिक्स कमजोर है इस लिये हिसाब लगाने में गलती हो गई है।

**Shri Raghavaiah** *rose* —

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** I thought the hon. Member was finishing.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** No, Sir.

It is the imperative duty of the State to take up all orphanages, if at all there are any in existence today in a living condition and doing anything, and run them. It is their duty to manage them properly. It is also the duty of our Government to direct all the State Governments to give first and foremost priority to the uplift and betterment of these orphans in the different States. Here sub-clause (2) of clause 3 says:

> "It shall be the duty of every State Government to trace all the orphans from time to time through official or public agencies and take them in Government custody for bringing them up and for their proper maintenance, and education".

Proper data of the number of orphans today cannot be had or a proper account of all these orphans cannot be maintained and the State Governments will not be able to have up-to-date figures unless they take the co-operation of the people's organisations working in that direction. Our Government is not in the habit of taking the help of the people's organisations whenever any such demand is put forward. So it makes one appeal to the Government once again to take the help of the public and also other organisations and parties and thus make it a national issue of serious importance and not an issue for the development or the propaganda of any single party or the party in power.

Nowadays it has become a policy, I think, with the Government to stifle the intellectual development of the children and students in our country in the name of technical education. The education system that has been adopted very recently in our State makes a man look to his profession more than to his education. Schemes like this have been imparted in the different States and are perhaps in the contemplation of the Central Government also.

**Mr. Deputy-Speaker:** What has that to do with orphans?

**Shri Raghavaiah:** I am coming to that. I am making out an argument. If schemes like this are to be adopted even for the development of these children, what will happen is that you will be increasing the number of clerks or coolies or *hamals*, but not the development of genius of children. Who knows whether a child has in his brain an element that may flower sometime after, and make him shine in the world as one of the best figures? It is well said by Thomas Gray in his Elegy:

> "Some village Hampden here may rest.
>
> Some Cromwell guiltless of this country's blood."

Sir, like that we do not know how many of these orphaned children are pregnant with such destinies, if only the necessary objective conditions are given for their development. In view of this, it will be the duty of the Government to open up all possibilities and all avenues for the all-sided development of these parentless and guardianless children.

12 Noon

In this connection, I would only like to point out to the Ministry concerned some of the Directive Principles in the Constitution and say that provided these are implemented in the spirit and letter of the words, it will be doing enough for the improvement of these orphans. Article 43 states:

> "The State shall endeavour to secure, by suitable legislation or economic organisation or in any other way, to all workers, agricultural, industrial or otherwise, work, a living wage, conditions of work ensuring a decent standard of life and full enjoyment of leisure and social and cultural opportunities and, in particular, the State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas."

I attach more importance to the last line, *i.e.* "The State shall endeavour to promote cottage industries on an individual or co-operative basis in rural areas". This assumes greater importance in view of the fact that the children of parents or families who are living on cottage industries today are being trained because cottage industries, like the handloom, are in a state of utter decay.

Then Article 45 says:

> "The State shall endeavour to provide within a period of ten years from the commencement of this Constitution, for free and compulsory education for all children until they complete the age of fourteen years."

This may be applied to the orphans also. In this connection I am surprised to see the word 'compulsory' in education. When I went to China, I put this question to one of the educationists there: 'Don't you have compulsory education in your country?' He replied: 'What is compulsory education?' They were surprised to hear the word 'compulsory'. Education becomes a necessity; it is not compulsory. Unfortunately, in our country the question of food is not solved; that is why it has to be compulsory. In our countryside, I have had experience as a teacher for sometime. We all know

[Shri Raghavaiah]

that whenever the Inspector comes to the elementary school for inspection, the teacher immediately runs into the street trying to gather children and bring them to the school to show the necessary attendance. He collects them compulsorily and brings them to school. Naturally the parents of the children say: 'What is the use of sending the boys to school? They may well go and get at least a basket-load of dung and we can make it into dung cakes and sell it in the market, getting a livelihood'. Unfortunately, education in our country has become compulsory because of utter poverty and destitution. When the first and foremost question of food and clothing is solved, education does not become compulsory. When this problem is solved, the children naturally run to the schools. The schools need not go to them; the children will go to the school. It is an irony of times that in our country the schools go to children and the children never go to schools. Unless the question of food is solved, the children will not go to school. So this compulsory education is really a wonderful feature of our Constitution.

**Shri Bhagwat Jha** (Purnea Santal Parganas): It should be removed. That is what he says.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** If you have the means, solve it; otherwise if you have no means, if you want the children to die before they are educated, allow them to die, as you are doing now.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** In China there is no compulsory education, but compulsory military service.

**Shri Raghavaiah:** To defend their country. Even here also it is necessary. We don't object to it.

Another Article of the Constitution, namely 47 says:

> "The State shall regard the raising of the level of nutrition and the standard of living of its people......"

We all know that it is because of the very low standards of living that we are maintaining today that the death rate of children and adults is on the increase. (*Interruption.*) The best way of decreasing the number is to help these orphans to live better lives, better than any of us do, by increasing the level of nutrition. I hope this first sentence of Article 47 will be borne in mind by the Government in implementing the Orphanage Bill.

[SHRIMATI RENU CHAKRAVARTTY *in the Chair*]

There is another Article, Article 39. Clause (f) says:

> "that childhood and youth are protected against exploitation and against moral and material abandonment."

The sub-clause wants that childhood and youth should be protected against exploitation and moral and material abandonment. This is self-explanatory. I need not dilate on this. I hope this will also be borne by the Government and children will be given the best guarantees for the protection of their material, moral and intellectual development.

With these few words and with the hope that the many suggestions that are given to Government will not fall on deaf ears and that the implementation of this Bill will bear really plentiful fruit, I conclude.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** (मंडला-जबलपुर दक्षिण) : मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं । इस देश के सार्वजनिक जीवन म शायद ही कुछ ऐसे लोग होंगे जिनका काम इन अनाथालयों से न पड़ा हो । ये अनाथालय यथार्थ में उस समय स्थापित हुए थे जब यह देश स्वाधीन नहीं था । इस देश पर उस समय जिनका राज्य था उनका केवल एक ही उद्देश्य

था कि इधर से अधिक से अधिक धन किस प्रकार विलायत जा सकता है । उस समय इस देश के कुछ दानियों ने इन संस्थाओं को स्थापित किया था । इस बात से इंकार नहीं किया जा सकता कि अपने समय में इन संस्थाओं ने इस देश में बहुत उपयोगी काम किया है । परन्तु आज सारा दृश्य बदल गया है । आज भी जब हम यह कहते हैं कि इन संस्थाओं का प्रबन्ध सरकार को ले लेना चाहिये और इस समय जब हम इन संस्थाओं में होने वाली कुछ बुराइयों की तरफ़ लोगों का ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहते हैं तब भी यह कृतघ्नता होगी यदि इन संस्थाओं ने जो उपयोगी काम किया है उस को हम स्वीकार न करें ।

आज की इस बदली हुई परिस्थिति में मैं भी इस मत का हूं कि हमें यदि अपनी भावी पीढ़ी का ठीक ढंग से निर्माण करना है तो इन संस्थाओं पर सरकार का नियन्त्रण होना नितान्त आवश्यक है । परन्तु जब हम इस प्रकार की चीज़ों पर विचार करें और अपने विदेशी अनुभवों को अपने देश के सामने रखें तो हमें सदा अपने देश को जो एक कोसने की प्रवृत्ति है उस प्रवृत्ति से भी थोड़ा अलग रहना चाहिये । अभी मेरे पहले जिन वक्ता महोदय का भाषण हुआ, उन्होंने कई बातें चीन के सम्बन्ध में कहीं । मैं भी चीन हो कर हाल ही में लौटा हूं । लौटने के बाद और लौटने के पहले भी मैं ने इस देश में चीन की बहुत चर्चा सुनी है । रूस की भी बहुत चर्चा सुनी जाती है और प्रायः यह माना जाता है कि तीन वर्षों के अन्दर जब से चीन में साम्यवादी नेतृत्व की सरकार की स्थापना हुई है तब से चीन ने सारे प्रश्नों को हल कर लिया है और चीन स्वर्ग हो गया है । चीन में कुछ अच्छी बातें हुई हैं, इस से मैं इनकार नहीं करता । लेकिन चीन स्वर्ग हो गया है और हमारा देश नरक है, चीन में सब कुछ हो रहा है और हमारे देश में कुछ नहीं हो रहा है, चीन की व्यवस्था में सब प्रश्न हल हो गये हैं, वहां कोई भीख नहीं मांगता, वहां के सब लोग धनवान हो गये हैं, और हम वहीं पर हैं जहां कि पहिले थे, ये बातें जब कही जाती हैं तो मुझे इन बातों को सुन कर बड़ा आश्चर्य होता है । मैं कहना चाहता हूं उन लोगों से कि जो चीन गये हैं और उन से भी कि जो चीन जाने वाले हैं कि वे वहां जा कर शंघाई को और शंघाई के चारों तरफ़ जो मज़दूरों की बस्तियां हैं उन को देखें । मैं अभी सारे संसार में घूम कर आया हूं । मैं आप से कहना चाहता हूं कि चीन में वे मज़दूर बस्तियां जितनी बुरी हालत में हैं, वे उतनी ख़राब इस देश की तो क्या, दुनिया के किसी भी देश के मज़दूरों की बस्तियां नहीं हैं । चीन में आज ग़रीबी, भारतवर्ष से अधिक नहीं तो कम भी नहीं है । चीन के गांवों की हालत को आप देखिये । वहां जो लोग गांवों में निवास करते हैं, उन की हालत को देखिये और निष्पक्ष भाव से देखिये कि आप के देश में कुछ हो रहा है या नहीं । आप का यह कहना कि वहां पर सब कुछ हो गया है गलत है । चीन स्वर्ग नहीं हो गया है । चीन के प्रति हमारी बड़ी सद्भावना है । रूस के प्रति हमारी बड़ी सद्भावना है । हम सब के मित्र हैं, किसी के शत्रु नहीं । हम सब का भला चाहते हैं । लेकिन जब हम यह सुनते हैं कि हमारा देश तो अधःपतन में जा रहा है और चीन और रूस स्वर्ग बन गए हैं, तो ये ग़लत बातें हैं । और ये ग़लत बातें जब दुनिया के सामने आती हैं तो हमारा देश दुनियां में कोसा जाता है । हमारे देश की इस प्रकार की प्रवृत्ति कोई बड़ी अच्छी प्रवृति नहीं है । जहां कहीं भी कुछ अच्छी बातें होती हैं, चाहे वे चीन में हों, चाहे वे रूस में हों, चाहे वे जापान में हों, चाहे अमरीका में हों, कहीं भी हों, हम उन सब को

[सेठ गोविन्द दास ]

ग्रहण करना चाहते हैं। यह नहीं है कि हम कहीं भी अच्छी बातें ग्रहण नहीं करना चाहते। एक दल चीन और रूस में होने वाली बातों को बुरा कहे और दूसरा दल अमेरिका में या जापान में होने वाली बातों को बुरा कहे, यह ठीक नहीं है। जहां भी अच्छी बातें होती हैं, हम उनको मान्यता देते हैं और हम उनको मानने को तैयार हैं। जो विदेश से लौटते हैं उन सब में मैं यह प्रवृत्ति देखता हूं कि वे अमेरीका की तारीफ़ करते हैं, योरुप की तारीफ करते हैं, चीन की तारीफ़ करते हैं, रूस की तारीफ़ करते हैं, जापान की तारीफ़ करते हैं, और सब अपने देश की निन्दा करते हैं यह प्रवृत्ति कोई अच्छी प्रवृत्ति नहीं है।

अब जहां तक इन अनाथालयों का सम्बन्ध है, इन अनाथालयों में आज भी हमें कई अच्छे अनाथालय दिखाई देते हैं। कई बुरे अनाथालय भी दिखाई देते हैं। एक तरफ मैं आपको एक अच्छे अनाथालय का दृष्टांत दूंगा। महोबा में जो कि हमारे प्रान्त का पड़ौसी प्रान्त है, एक अनाथालय है उस अनाथालय के चलाने वाले श्री रामाधार जी हैं, जिनकी अवस्था आज ८२ वर्ष की है। इन्होंने इस अनाथालय को बनवाया, इसका अब तक संचालन किया। सन् २९ में इस अनाथालय का शिलान्यास महात्मा गांधी के द्वारा किया गया। अब वे ८२ वर्ष के वृद्ध हो गये हैं, उनको स्वयं अपने गुजर बसर करने के लिये तो आवश्यकता नहीं है लेकिन आज भी ८२ वर्ष का वह बूढ़ा आदमी अनाथालय के बच्चों के लिये भीख मांग मांग कर उस अनाथालय का काम चला रहा है। उस अनाथालय ने कई बड़े बड़े योग्य व्यक्तियों को बनाया है और कितने ही वहां के लोग समाज में बड़े ऊंचे ऊंचे स्थानों पर पहुंचे हैं। अब इस प्रकार का अनाथालय जिसका शिलान्यास महात्मा गांधी ने किया हो, जिसे रामाधार के सदृश एक वृद्ध व्यक्ति चला रहा हो और वह अनाथालय जो इतनी सुन्दर संस्था रहा है, रामाधार के बाद उसका क्या होगा, यह सोचने की बात है। मैंने इस समय महोबे का एक दृष्टान्त दिया। देश के भिन्न भिन्न स्थानों में और भी अनाथालय होंगे जिन अनाथालयों के गत जीवन का आप अवलोकन करें तो आपको मालूम होगा कि उन्होंने बहुत अच्छी तरह से काम किया है और बहुत अच्छे लोगों का निर्माण भी किया है। लेकिन आज उनकी अवस्था कोई बहुत अच्छी नहीं है, तो ऐसे अनाथालयों के लिये भी यह हो कि अब जबकि स्वराज्य की स्थापना हो गयी है और हमारी अपनी सरकार कायम है तो यह अनाथालय सरकार के नियन्त्रण में जायं। दूसरी ओर हमें देश में इस तरह के अनाथालय भी दिखते हैं जो अनाथालय सारे पापों के भंडार हैं। अब जरा उनकी तरफ़ देखिए (अन्तर्बाधा)

मेरे पहले वक्ता ने तो बहुत समय लिया, पन्द्रह मिनट के बजाय क़रीब आध घंटा जहां तक मैं समझता हूं बिलों पर कोई टाइम लिमिट अथवा नियंत्रण नहीं है।

**Mr. Chairman:** Just after the Deputy-Speaker left, three or four hon. Members have expressed their desire to speak. So, if it is possible for the hon. Member to keep within the time-limit it would be rather good, because the other friends will get a chance.

**सेठ गोविन्द दास** : मैं बहुत संक्षेप में समाप्त करने का प्रयत्न करूंगा।

तो दूसरे अनाथालय जैसा कि मैंने आपसे कहा ऐसे अनाथालय भी हैं जिनमें सब प्रकार के पाप होते हैं, वहां पर जो लड़कियां रहती हैं उन

लड़कियों के सम्बन्ध में कई प्रकार के किस्से सुने जाते हैं। कई बार तो यह सुना जाता है कि ऐसे अनाथालयों से लड़कियां बेची जाती हैं। और यह तो एक आम बात लोगों को मालूम है कि इन अनाथालयों की लड़कियों लड़कों को गाना बजाना सिखाया जाता है। गाना बजाना कोई बुरी बात हैं यह मैं नहीं कहता, वह तो बहुत अच्छी चीज है, उससे तो भगवान् की भी प्राप्ति होती है ऐसा हमारे यहां कहा गया है। पर उस गाने बजाने का उपयोग किस प्रकार होता है, इस पर हमें ध्यान देने की आवश्यकता है। होता यह है कि अनाथालय के बच्चे गा बजा कर भीख मांगने को निकलते हैं। भीख मांगना एक बुरी प्रथा है, उसे हमें समाप्त करना है। जब अनाथालयों में छोटे छोटे बच्चों को आरम्भ से भीख मांगना सिखाया जाता है तब उनके आगे का जीवन किस प्रकार से उन्नत होगा, इस पर हमें विचार करना चाहिये।

श्री **एम० एल० द्विवेदी** (हमीरपुर जिला): उस धन और प्राप्त हुए रुपयों का उन अनाथालयों में उपयोग होता है।

**सेठ गोविन्द दास**: इस धन का पूरा पूरा उपयोग भी उन अनाथालयों में नहीं होता। इसके अलावा हमें एक दूसरे प्रकार की भी शक्ल देखने को मिलती है। आप किसी भी ट्रेन में जाइये, थर्ड क्लास में जाइये, इंटर क्लास में जाइये, आपको इन अनाथालयों के नाम पर कुछ लोग भीख मांगते हुए दिखाई देंगे। भीख मांगने की बुरी प्रवृत्ति है, जिस प्रवृत्ति को आज सारा सभ्य संसार रोकने का प्रयत्न कर रहा है। हम देखते हैं कि वह भीख मांगने की प्रवृत्ति इन अनाथालयों के द्वारा जाग्रत की जाती है इन अनाथालयों में धर्म परिवर्तन भी होता है। कई बच्चे जो हिन्दू हैं वे ईसाई बनाये जाते हैं। मैं कोई सम्प्रदायवादी नहीं हूं, लेकिन मैं जहां यह मानता हूं कि किसी मुसलमान को या किसी ईसाई को जबरदस्ती हिन्दू बनाने का प्रयत्न नहीं करना चाहिए, उसी प्रकार मैं यह भी मानता हूं कि किसी हिन्दू को जबरदस्ती ईसाई और मुसलमान बनाने का भी प्रयत्न नहीं करना चाहिये। इन अनाथालयों के द्वारा धर्म परिवर्तन के भी बहुत से काम चलते हैं। तो मैंने जैसा निवेदन किया है कि इन संस्थाओं में बुरी और अच्छी दोनों हैं। सब मिला कर यह दिखाई देता है कि यदि हम इस देश के लिये ऐसे नागरिक तैयार करना चाहते हैं जो इस देश की आगे की सब बातों की जिम्मेदारी उठावें तो यह आवश्यक है कि इस समय यह जो अनाथालय हैं वे सरकार के नियन्त्रण में आयें।

अभी मैं अमरीका गया था, वहां कुछ लोगों से मेरी शिक्षा के सम्बन्ध में बातचीत हुई। आजकल के कुछ शिक्षा विशेषज्ञों की तो यह राय है कि किसी बच्चे की यथार्थ शिक्षा उसके तीसरे वर्ष और छठे वर्ष की अवस्था के बीच समाप्त हो जाती है, अधिक से अधिक सात वर्ष तक समझ लीजिये। मैंने इन विशेषज्ञों से बातचीत की, अमरीका में भी की और भी कई देशों में की और अधिकतर लोगों की यही राय मिली तीन वर्ष से ६ वर्ष या हद से हद सात वर्ष तक की अवस्था के बीच में यदि हम किसी का निर्माण करना चाहते हैं तो वह निर्माण हो सकता है, अन्यथा सात वर्ष के बाद तो हम बालकों और बालिकाओं का यथार्थ निर्माण नहीं कर सकते, अनाथालयों में अगर आप देखेंगे तो आपको पता लगेगा कि इसी अवस्था के अधिकतर बालक और बालिका रहते हैं। इस समय हम इस देश का निर्माण कर रहे हैं। इस देश में दो प्रकार का निर्माण नितान्त आवश्यक है, एक तो पार्थिव वस्तुओं का, खाने पीने और कपड़ों आदि का और दूसरे हमारी भावी पीढ़ी का। यहां जो इतना भ्रष्टाचार दिखता

[सेठ गोविन्द दास]

है उसके लिये कांग्रेस सरकार को कोसा जाता है। आज कांग्रेस सरकार की जगह समाजवादी या साम्यवादी या किसी भी दल की सरकार आ जाय तो जब तक इस देश के चरित्र का निर्माण नहीं होगा तब तक इस भ्रष्टाचार का अन्त कदापि नहीं किया जा सकता।

तो मैं आप से यह कहना चाहता हूं कि इस देश में हमको जो निर्माण करना है और उस निर्माण में पार्थिव वस्तुओं से अधिक मैं चरित्र को आवश्यक समझता हूं, तो जब तक हम अपनी भावी पीढ़ी का ठीक ढंग से निर्माण नहीं करेंगे तब तक इस देश के प्रश्नों को हल नहीं कर सकेंगे। इस दिशा में यह विधेयक एक खास क़दम उठाता है इसलिए मैं इस विधेयक का हृदय से समर्थन करता हूं।

**Mr. Chairman:** Prof. Sharma. Before Prof. Sharma starts I would again request hon. Members to limit their remarks to ten minutes. There are four or five Members who still want to speak. Then, we would be going to the Second Reading and the Third Reading. I would, therefore, request hon. Members to keep to their time limit.

**Prof. D. C. Sharma:** I congratulate the mover of this Bill for bringing it forward. It is a very happy state of things that it has obtained the first place in the ballot. I also think that it augurs well for the future of children in our country.

I go to some of the villages in India; I go about in some of the sizable towns of India; I also sojourn in the big cities of India. But I must say that there is one thing which pains me most and it is that in the streets and alleys and by-lanes of our cities and towns and villages, you find so many waifs and strays, so many wreckages, I say, of the human family. Everywhere you see them. We cannot but be appalled at the sight of the untold misery that we see all through the country on account of the neglect that we show to our children. Now what is that neglect? I believe, that our economy is the economy of an under-developed country. I know that our resources are limited. I know that educational facilities are very very limited. I also know that the possibilities of employment are not too plentiful. All these things are there and I think that this question should be viewed against that background. But all the same, I cannot help saying that children constitute,—there is no harm in repeating the truism which is as true as the Himalayas,—the best wealth of a country and yet I put this question to myself and to all the inhabitants of India, "what use are we making of these children?"

I want that this proposition should be viewed against some of the social evils which are rampant in our society at this time. I think all of us know that kidnapping is going on in this country on a very large scale. In my own State, cases of kidnapping of children are immense. Leading articles have been written on this subject, public meetings have been held to voice the feelings of the people against this. What is this due to? It is because the children are neglected; there are children who have no parents, no guardians and who are absolutely uncared for and unscrupulous persons are putting them to such uses as I think are not human.

Then I would say beggary is on the increase in this country. The other day one of our legislators in the Punjab issued a statement in which he said that children were being drafted into beggary; sometimes their eyes are pulled out; sometimes they are subjected to physical torture. This is because they have no parents. The State does not look after them, the police establishments are not so vigilant as to put a check upon those persons. Juvenile delinquency is on the increase. Everyday three or four children are being arrested in the town to which I belong. I do not want to name the town lest it should get a bad name. The eldest of those children was about 12 and you know what was the profession they were plying; they were pick-pockets. One of these children was so cocksure about the dexterities of his fingers in picking the pockets of others that it was simply interesting to listen to him on the fine art of picking others' pockets. I heard these things second-hand from a Magistrate and I have no reason to doubt the testimony of that Magistrate. What I want to say is this, that the whole problem is to be viewed in the first place against the background of those evils which have crept into our society of late and which are eating into the vitals of our society. They are like cankers in our society.

At the same time, I beg to say that we have to look at this problem carefully. My friend opposite was talking too much about China. I also went to China in 1939; I am very sorry to say that I met the largest number of beggars in the city of Shanghai. I do not want to pick a quarrel with that gentleman. What, I want to say is that this Bill is also in consonance with the principles of our Constitution. It is also in consonance with the Fundamental Rights which are granted to us and more than this it is in consonance with the kind of State that we are building up.

We are building up a welfare State and I think unless the welfare State begins at the first ladder, the foundations of the State would be rotten and would be utterly useless. I think the first foundation of the welfare State is the children and unless we look after the children, our foundation, I should say, would be shaky. This Bill is to be viewed in connection with our professions for building up a welfare State. I read in the papers that the Ministry of Education had set up a Social Welfare Board. I welcome this move. I am very glad that this Social Welfare Board has been set up in accordance with the recommendations of the Planning Commission. There will be many kinds of charities, many kinds of beneficent work, many kinds of philanthropic work calling for the help of the Social Board, I think the first charge on the Social Welfare Board should be the looking after of the children who have no one to look after them.

After all, the State is not a hangman; the State is a father, the State is a mother, and the State is a guardian of the children. There is no doubt about the fact that there was a time when we had private agencies to look after the children. There were orphanages. There are good orphanages and there are bad orphanages. For one good orphanage you will have 50 bad orphanages. For one good orphanage where these children are turned into good human material you will have other orphanages where these children are exploited, made to do sweated labour and are turned into useless and inefficient members of the society.

I do not want to quote the instances of other countries. Our country is good enough. We are marching ahead. But here I would like to mention that in England they have Bernardo's homes and the way in which children are kept there is sufficient to fill the inhabitants of any country with pride. There the rough material of human society is turned into good and efficient citizens. Of course, we do not have Bernardo's homes but I would like that the orphanages which are being turned into factories for manufacturing beggars and criminals should be, so to say, turned into useful establishments for educating the children. This can happen only if the State has control and is vigilant in keeping a watch over the affairs of the orphanages. I should say that the orphanages should be supervised and should be brought upto a level which is consistent with our national needs and national efficiency. Of course, I agree with the gentleman who preceded me and said that the word 'Orphanages' was very

[Prof. D. C. Sharma]

obnoxious. I say that all these orphanages should henceforth be called "Children's homes" or something like that, so that the stink which the word "orphanage" carries with it is taken away and the children do not feel that they are living on a sub-human level.

At the same time, I would say that after this Bill is passed—I think there is nobody to take objection to that—a census should be ordered which can be done by the Panchayats. I do not want the Government of India to incur the expenditure. It can be done by panchayats, or local boards, or municipalities. A census of all the children who have none to look after them should be ordered to be taken. After that is done, a Committee should be appointed to go into the working of all the orphanages here. We should not think that the State should do everything. There are rich people, wealthy people, well-to-do people in the country who belong to those income groups which, I should say, are the income groups of affluence. All those persons who belong to those high income groups should adopt these children as their own. That will be one of the ways of solving this problem.

What I mean to say is that viewing this problem against our social background and national needs, I think this is the first step that a welfare State should take in order to lay its foundations broadly, strongly and firmly.

I wholeheartedly agree with the provisions of this Bill and I hope that this Bill would not be talked out but that effective action would be taken on it.

**Shri Damodara Menon** (Kozhikode): I wholeheartedly support the principles of this Bill. Our country is very poor and most of the population are under a subsistence level. That is a fact known to everybody in this country. But the condition of the orphan children is the most pitiable. Speakers before me made reference to the responsibilities of a welfare State. I consider, that the first responsibility of a welfare State is to look after the defenceless orphan children. According to our present social order, the primary responsibility of bringing up children rests upon the family units. It may be that after some time this responsibility may be transferred or will be taken up by the State. But at the present time we have to work under the present concept of a society in which the responsibility for bringing up children rests with the family unit. In the case of orphans the sorry fact is that this family unit is denied to them. They have lost their parents and there is nobody else to look after them. In such a case it would be a grave wrong to society and also to these children if the State does not step in and look after their welfare. In ancient days in India we had a very noble conception of the duties of the State. In those days the kings thought that it was probably their responsibility to see that everybody in the land got proper protection and education at the expense of the State. I am making this statement, keeping in mind the beautiful sloka in *Raghuvamsa* where Kalidasa says referring to the responsibility of a king:

प्रजानां विनयाधानाद् रक्षणाद् भरणादपि,
स पिता पितरस्तेषाम केवलम् जन्महेतव :।

That is, the king must be the parent of the people in respect of giving education, nourishment and protection. The king was really the father and the parent. The fathers and mothers of the people were merely the causes of their birth—they were only *Janma hethavah*. That used to be the conception before. Probably, when we have developed the idea of a welfare State it would be possible for us to create a society in which parents will be merely *Janma hethavah* and the responsibility of looking after and bringing up the children will rest with the State.

In our country, as has been pointed out by several speakers, the state of these children is really heart-rending. I have seen many of these orphan children struggling in the streets and pavements for morsels of food thrown off by people for the dogs. Feeling references have been made as to how they sleep on pavements and go about without any shelter in the rain and with only rags on their body. Who is to protect them? I know there are very many humanitarian people in this country whose charitable inclinations have helped these people. There are institutions where some of these people are taken care of. But that is only a very very small fragment of the help that is needed. The State must step in and see that these people are protected and trained properly.

My hon. friend Prof. Sharma referred to another grave aspect of this problem. It is a social aspect. And that is if these children are left uncared for, they will be potential criminals in the future. It is these orphans that are being made use of and trained by criminals for their own purposes. Young delinquency is a sure source for future criminals, and that is a danger to the whole society. In that respect also any amount spent on the proper bringing up of these children will be a social benefit to the State.

Therefore, I hope that the hon. Minister will find no difficulty in accepting this Bill and implementing it.

Reference has been made to the new Board that has been set up by the Education Ministry—the Social Welfare Board. I hope the primary work of that Board will be to look after orphan children and make provision for them—and not to hold meetings.

I would even go to the extent of suggesting that if our State can be bold enough to stop the privy purse of about Rs. 5 crores which is given to the Princes and utilise it for bringing up these defenceless orphan children, it would be a great step in advance.

**Shri S. S. More** (Sholapur): The princes would become orphans!

**Shri Damodara Menon:** Let them become orphans.

**An Hon. Member:** They will have special homes!

**Shri Achuthan** (Crangannur): Copying one pronunciation of the hon. Professor, Shri Sarma, Mada'm, I welcome the principles of the Bill. According to me, in a welfare State such as ours, it is one of the unavoidable duties of the State to see that the unfortunate children, who have lost their parents and who have nothing to fall back upon, are brought up as good citizens of this ancient country.

**Shri Velayudhan** (Quilon *cum* Mavelikkara—Reserved—Sch. Castes): On a point of order, Madam, is it Mada'm or Ma'dam?

**Mr. Chairman:** I leave it to the Members to pronounce as they wish.

**Shri Achuthan:** Our English Professor says Mada'm.

My thanks are due to the hon. Member Mr. Dwivedi who has moved this Bill in this House at this stage. In India, we understand that there are a number of institutions who have taken up this noble task. According to me, we ought not to discourage those institutions who have got that bent of mind to see that these unfortunate children are well looked after. As provided in the Bill, according to Mr. Dwivedi, the State must take control of these poor unfortunate brothers and sisters and look after them. I cannot agree with that proposition. I agree that the State must be the custodian of not only these unfortunate children, but the destinies of all the people. But, we have certain priorities with regard to all these necessary things which have got to be done. As was observed by Shri Raghavachari, food is the pri-

[Shri Achuthan]

mary thing. Education is another important thing. Shelter is the next important thing. So that, it may not be possible for the State to finance all these big enterprises and bring within its compass all these unfortunate children. I am of opinion that the State must encourage and give financial assistance for all religious or other institutions which take up the work of protecting and educating all these poor children.

According to me, this expression, *Anathalaya* or *yateem-khana* is not a very happy one. Can we say, our unfortunate brothers and sisters, *anathas*? I agree with the experienced professor that there must be children's homes. It cannot be *Alaya;* call it *Anatha Bhavan* or *Mandir.*

**Shri Velayudhan:** Why *anatha?*

**Shri Achuthan:** *Anatha* means not looked after by any one.

I cannot understand why we cannot encourage lotteries with regard to these institutions. Suppose an institution says that it wants to take up 500 so-called unfortunate brothers and sisters, and that it must be allowed to run a lottery with a capital of 10 lakhs of rupees, why can't we allow that? So that, there must be a spirit of healthy competition between these institutions of all denominations. As our great teacher said: God is seen not in these temples and churches with all this bell-ringing, but in the humanitarian activities, in this country. A man must be full of sympathy and good feeling to other people. That would make our country great. At least, our forefathers, thousands of years ago have taught us what a rational life is. I am referring to the Lord Buddha. According to me, he is one of the greatest rationalists that the world has produced. He taught us a better life 2500 years ago. When we have power in our hands, can't we see that life takes a new turn and then set an example to other nations that we know how to live the best life possible and manifest the best instincts in human beings? I was referring to lotteries. We ought to see that lotteries are sanctioned to help the private institutions for the purpose of maintaining orphans, for the protection of lepers, destitutes and the unfortunate human beings, who are our brothers and sisters. How can we neglect or disregard even their daily necessities?

Not only that. If Members of Parliament, at least some Members who have no children themselves, could adopt some of these children and maintain them, it will be an example for others. I am referring to our hon. Health Minister who has no family or children. If she takes up 10 children, taken from all States, five *ladkas* and five *ladkis*, and maintains them, it will be an example to others. So also our hon. Member from Salem, a barrister of 20 years standing; he has no children. I appeal to Mr. Ramaswamy............

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** (Salem): Madam, I protest against this. I am not barred.

**Shri Achuthan:** So far the hon. Member has none.

So, let them take some two or three children from their areas and see that they are well-educated and brought up in life, so that they can be proud of them. God has not provided them for the time being.—Shri Sarangadhar Das for example. But with regard to lady Member—I am referring to Kumari Annie Mascarene;—if any children are left in her custody, because she will get very angry very soon now and then, probably for the least thing they do, lashes will come in quick succession. So that, excepting her, I wish Members here in Parliament should set an example, and before this Bill is finally passed in this House, they must come up and say "We accept the principle of the Bill. We have adopted so many children, and this must be an example to those who have no children." And it will show that this country does not require legislation for this purpose.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy:** May I know what is the strength of the hon. Member's family?

**Shri Achuthan:** So that, according to me, there cannot be any difficulty with regard to finance. Moreover why not our friends who wear dhotis of five or six yards, use dhotis of two yards as we Malayalis are doing? After all, they want only covering to their body. Why should they use what are called "Long dhotees" which are so long, and in spite of it most part of their thighs are exposed when they walk. Suppose they make up their minds that hereafter for the purpose of this humanitarian work, they will use only dhotis of two yards. Then there are our Sikh friends wearing head dresses consisting of 10 or 15 yards of cloth, when a cap will be enough. I am not finding fault with them. If people make up their mind that hereafter, for the sake of humanitarian work, they will reduce their dress and head-dress and have some dress austerity and that that portion will be set apart for this work, will we have any need of money? I was particularly interested in seeing that Seth Govind Das sets an example. Suppose from tomorrow onwards, he or Tandonji takes up this idea of reducing the dress cost and setting apart that portion for maintaining orphans, that will set an example and encourage such institutions.

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** Madam, although many of the arguments raised during today's debate and that of other days previously are not quite relevant to the Bill that has been moved by my hon. friend Mr. Dwivedi, yet I am glad that this question has been discussed by the House, and we got an opportunity to give our consideration to this matter through this private Member's Bill. I may very briefly, in a few sentences, submit to you the views of the Government on this Bill.

I regret to say that Government cannot accept this Bill as it is.

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh** (Hazaribagh West): Shame!

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I will convince the hon. Member sitting there (*An Hon. Member*: Don't aspire.) that it is not a matter of shame, but it should be a matter of joy to him when I say that the Bill we propose to move very shortly in the Council of States will be a much more comprehensive Bill, perhaps beyond the comprehension of the hon. Member sitting there, and calling shame, and therefore, on this specific account..........

**Babu Ramnarayan Singh:** You can repeal this Bill then.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** ...We do not propose to accept the Bill just now discussed.

**Shri S. S. More:** Get it defeated now.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** There are many more points, but I do not wish to refer to them, except to one or two which have been mentioned this morning.

I agree and appreciate very much the sentiment expressed by my hon. friend, Member of the Communist Party, that orphanage is not a very happy word used for the Bill. The term 'Orphanage Bill' is not a very good expression to use, with regard to a Bill of this nature. The Government are coming forward with a very comprehensive Bill, and they have named it 'The Children Bill.' This Bill will deal with problems connected with the care and control of not only neglected children who have unfortunately lost their parents, but also those juvenile delinquents who need looking after either by the State or by other private agencies which are or will be recognised by the State. For such a comprehensive task, we require much more consideration than has been given by this Bill.

[Shri K. D. Malaviya]

Secondly, there are only five clauses in this Bill. Some of them are very relevant to the subject-matter, and we propose to include them in our Bill, such as the clauses relating to arrangement for technical education, the custody of orphans, and the taking over of orphanages by the State Governments.

**बाबू रामनारायण सिंह** : वह बिल सरकार कब लायगो।

**श्री के० डी० मालबीय** : सरकार वह बिल पहले कौंसिल आफ स्टट में लायेगी और बहुत जलदो वहां स होकर यहां हमारे सामने आजायगा।

We propose to introduce this Bill in the next Council of States session, so that we may have a Joint Select Committee for the consideration of this Bill.

The Bill which will be introduced by the Government will contain about 52 clauses, dealing with the problems of neglected children and juvenile delinquents, and also other matters which will have to be dealt with by Courts, besides containing provisions to give such powers as Government would like to take over, in order to control children who have parents, but who have not been looked after by them, and to levy fines and penalise them or to make other financial arrangements in connection with children who will be cared for, under this Bill.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhury** (Gauhati): May I know what the hon. Minister's idea is of the religion which these orphans will be expected to conform to?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I do not think it is very relevant to the problem of taking care and control of the children. Religion will take care of itself. That is what I think.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhury:** The present system is that if the orphans are brought up in a Christian orphanage, they take to the Christian religion, if in a Hindu orphanage, to the Hindu religion. What will be the religion given to these orphans? We are entirely ignoring that.

**Shri S. S. More:** Congress.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** As the hon. Member knows very well, everybody is free to observe his own religion.

**Shri R. K. Chaudhury:** I am talking of the State orphanages.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** The children will be free to accept any religion which they like. So long as they are children, they will be cared for and protected but perhaps there will not be much emphasis on religion, but that is my personal view.

I was referring to the comprehensive Bill which will shortly be brought forward by Government. Some of the provisions in that Bill will give power to impose fines on parents, under certain conditions if they have not taken care of their children.

**Dr. M. M. Das** (Burdwan—Reserved—Sch. Castes): We cannot follow.

**Shri K. K. Basu** (Diamond Harbour): We are not able to follow. The hon. Minister stated something about fines.

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I was saying that the Bill that we shall be introducing shortly will be a much more comprehensive Bill, and will deal not only with orphans, but with delinquent children also, who have got parents, but are not looked after by them.

**Shri K. K. Basu:** You were suggesting some penal clauses or something like that. What is that?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** These are the reasons which compel me to request my hon. friend the Mover of this Bill, to withdraw this limited Bill, which is restricted in its scope.

I hope my hon. friend the Mover of this Bill will withdraw the Bill, as it is not acceptable to us—not because

the principles are not acceptable to us, but because we want a more comprehensive Bill covering the problem of care of neglected children as a whole.

1 P.M.

**श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** (हमीरपुर-ज़िला) : मैं इस सदन का बहुत ही आभारी हूं कि उसने इस छोटे से बिल को इतना बड़ा सम्मान दिया और उसका पूरी तरह से समर्थन किया और वास्तव में वे भावनाएं जो हमारे सदस्यों के हृदयों में इस समर्थन को प्रेरित करती हैं, उन्हीं भावनाओं के आधार पर मैंने इस विधेयक को इस सदन में प्रस्तुत किया था। मुझे प्रसन्नता है कि सरकार ने भी उसको क़रीब क़रीब मान लिया है, उसके सिद्धान्त को मान लिया है और उसके सम्बन्ध में एक नया विधेयक सरकार की ओर से प्रस्तुत होगा जिसमें ये तमाम बातें और दूसरी अन्य बातें भी आ जायेंगी। माननीय मंत्री महोदय ने अभी अभी कहा कि उस बिल में और बच्चों के बारे में भी इन्तज़ाम किया जायगा, मुझे यह सुन कर बड़ी खुशी हुई और मैं उनको यह बतलाऊं कि मैं इस ओर गाफ़िल नहीं था और मैंने एक और दूसरा विधेयक भी प्रस्तुत किया था जिसमें ऐसे बच्चों का इन्तज़ाम किया जाना था कि जो चोरी में लगे हैं, भीख मांगते हैं या अन्य बुरे कामों में लगे हुए हैं, मेरे इन दोनों बिलों को मिला कर यदि एक ऐसा संयुक्त बिल बनाया जाता तो मैं समझता हूं कि उससे बच्चों की सारी समस्यायें हल हो जातीं और जैसा आपने कहा कि आपके विधेयक में वे सारी चीजें आ जायेंगी, तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति उस बिल को स्वीकार करने में नहीं है, क्योंकि मेरा उद्देश्य केवल अपने बिल को पास कराना ही नहीं है बल्कि बिल के पीछे जो उद्देश्य निहित है उसको पूरा कराना है और मुझे यह जान कर बड़ी प्रसन्नता हुई कि सरकार द्वारा पेश किये जाने वाले बिल से हमारा वह उद्देश्य पूरा हो जायगा। लेकिन साथ ही साथ सदन का ध्यान में इस तरफ़ आकर्षित करूंगा कि यह विधेयक सन् १९५२ के शुरू शुरू में पेश किया गया था और उसके बाद से इस पार्लियामेंट के जितने सत्र हुए उनमें न्याय मंत्री, शिक्षा मंत्री और राजकुमारी जी ने यह आश्वासन दिया कि बच्चों के वास्ते एक कम्प्रीहेन्सिव बिल (व्यापक विधेयक) बहुत जल्द पार्लियामेंट में प्रस्तुत किया जायगा, लेकिन उन आश्वासनों के बावजूद भी इतना समय बीत चुका है और अभी तक उसके ऊपर कोई कार्रवाई नहीं हुई है।

**श्री के० डी० मालवीय** : वह तो तैयार है।

**श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : अगर वह बिल तैयार हो चुका है तो मुझे कोई आपत्ति नहीं है इसको विदड्रा करने (वापिस ले लेने) में लेकिन उससे पहले मैं इस बिल के सम्बन्ध में सदस्यों ने जो विचार प्रकट किये हैं, उन पर आपकी अनुमति से संक्षेप में कहना चाहता हूं।

सबसे पहली बात जो कि मैं सदन में इन अनाथालयों और बच्चों की बड़ी समस्याओं के सम्बन्ध में कहना चाहता हूं, उनको मंत्री महोदय भी सुन लें तो ज्यादा अच्छा होगा। मैंने हिसाब लगाया है कि सन् १९३१ की मर्दुमशुमारी के अनुसार देश में १४ लाख भिखमंगे थे और सन् १९५१ की मर्दुमशुमारी के अनुसार उस संख्या में क़रीब ६ लाख की बढ़ोतरी हो गयी।

**रेल तथा परिवहन मंत्री के सभा-सचिव (श्री शाहनवाज़ ख़ां)** : इसमें साधू भी शामिल हैं।

**श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : कुल बीस लाख भिखमंगे हैं, आखिर ये भिखमंगे कहां से आये

[श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी ]

ये वही अनाथ बच्चे हैं जिनका हमने अभी तक कोई उचित इन्तज़ाम नहीं किया है, इन बीस लाख में से आधे के करीब बच्चे हैं और जो भीख मांगने के काम में लगे हुए हैं और अगर तीन पाव प्रतिदिन के हिसाब से इनके खाने का लगायें तो साल भर में जो अन्न खाया जाता है वह क़रीब एक करोड़ और चालीस मन का होता है और उस अनाज की क़ीमत २८ करोड़ रुपये सालाना होती है, इतना धन हम भिखमंगों पर बर्बाद करते हैं जो कि कोई रचनात्मक काम देश में नहीं करते हैं। और यह बहुत आवश्यक है कि सरकार इन बच्चों के लिए इस विधेयक में समुचित व्यवस्था करे और साथ ही इस विधेयक में या किसी दूसरे विधेयक में इस बात की भी व्यवस्था करे कि जितने भिखमंगे हमारे देश में हैं वह काम पर लगें, जो अपंग हैं और जो काम नहीं कर सकते हैं वह न लगें, लेकिन बाक़ी जितने भी लोग हैं वे समाज और देश के लिये उपयोगी नागरिक सिद्ध हों।

लेकिन जो काम करने के क़ाबिल हैं उन से कोई काम करायें और उनके खाने की कीमत उन से वसूल कर लें। ऐसा करने से इस देश की जो खाद्य सामग्री बरबाद जाती है वह बच जाती है और जिन से हम काम ले सकते हैं उनको काम मिल जाता है। आज आप अनाथ बच्चों का जो प्रबन्ध करने जा रहे हैं वह बहुत अच्छा कर रहे हैं क्योंकि इस से भिखमंगों की संख्या भी कम होगी। यह बहुत महत्वपूर्ण बात है जिसकी तरफ मैं आपका ध्यान आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं। आप विचार कीजिये, आप ने इतनी बड़ी बड़ी योजनायें तैयार की हैं और उन पर करोड़ों रुपये खर्च कर रहे हैं। लेकिन मैं इस सम्बन्ध में जो कहना चाहता हूं वह यह है कि यह जो मानवता के जल-श्रोत हैं हमारे अनाथ बच्चे और जो निरुद्देश्य बहते हुए पड़े हैं आप को उन को बांधने का प्रयत्न करना चाहिये और जिनके माता पिता नहीं हैं उन को हमें मरने से बचाना चाहिये। अगर हमने इन समस्याओं पर इसी इसी प्रकार से ध्यान दिया जैसे हम नद योजनाओं की ओर ध्यान दे रहे हैं। और इन मानवीय जल-श्रोतों के नद पर भी बांध बना दिया तो हमारे मरे हुए माताओं और पिताओं के सूखे खेत फिर से हरे हो जायेंगे, और कौन जानता है कि इन अनाथों में से, इन उपेक्षित कड़ों से रत्न निकल पड़ें और हमारे देश की वास्तविक सेवा करें।

आपका ध्यान मैं इस ओर आकर्षित करना चाहता हूं कि अभी पिछले सप्ताह ही दिल्ली में ६० लड़कियां पकड़ी गई हैं, और वह कहां से पकड़ी गई हैं यह सुन कर सदन को आश्चर्य होगा।

**एक माननीय सदस्य** : ६० नहीं ८४।

**श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी** : एक माननीय सदस्य कहते हैं कि उन की संख्या ८४ है। वे वेश्याओं के मकानों से पकड़ी गई हैं। उन से क्या पेशा कराया जाता था इस को मैं इस सदन में दोहराने की आवश्यकता नहीं समझता। आप स्वयं ही उसका अनुमान कर सकते हैं। यह ऐसी लड़कियां हैं जिन के माता पिता नहीं थे, जिन को लोगों ने बेचा था ताकि वह इन पेशों में जाकर लगें। यह हमारे राष्ट्र की और इस सदन के माननीय सदस्यों के अपमान की बात है कि हमारे देश की छोटी छोटी बालिकाओं को ऐसे कामों में लगाया जाय तथा उनका कोई प्रबन्ध न किया जाय।

अभी सेठ गोविन्ददास जी ने बताया कि महोबे में एक बूढ़ा है जो कि महात्मा गांधी

के साथ रहा है और एक अनाथाश्रम चलाता है। उस की आयु ८० वर्ष की है और वह भीख मांग कर तीस, चालीस अनाथ बच्चों का पालन पोषण करता है। जब वह मर जायेगा तब उसके पास जो बच्चे हैं उनका प्रबन्ध कौन करेगा। इस लिये मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि इस काम में विलम्ब करना अच्छा नहीं है, इस में जितनी जल्दी हो सके करनी चाहिये।

अभी मैं सदन का ध्यान एक उन सदस्य की तरफ दिलाऊंगा जिन्होंने ऐसे बच्चों के विषय में एक विधेयक पेश किया था। उनका नाम डा० पंजाब राव देशमुख है। वह तो कहते हैं कि अगर पांच, दस लाख रूपया दे कर मुझ से कहा जाय तो मैं ऐसा प्रबन्ध करा सकता हूं जैसे कि बड़े बड़े शहरों के जो अनाथ बच्चे हैं उनका प्रबन्ध हो सकता है, और यह मुश्किल बात भी नहीं है। तो हमारी सरकार के बीच में ऐसे मंत्री भी हैं जो इसका भार लेने के लिये तैयार हैं। इसलिये इस में विलम्ब करने की आवश्यकता नहीं है।

मेरे इस बिल पर भाषण करते हुए श्री रघुबीर सहाय ने इसका समर्थन किया लेकिन उन्होंने एक बात कहीं "क्या सदस्य महोदय यह चाहते हैं कि बच्चों के अनाथालयों को सरकार लेकर ऐसा बना दे जैसे कि जानवरों के पिंजरापोल होते हैं? और क्या हमारे पास इस के साधन हैं?" इस सम्बन्ध में मैं कहूंगा कि सरकार अनाथालयों को अपने प्रबन्ध में ले ले। जो अनाथालय जहां हैं वहीं रहें, और उनके खर्चे की पूर्ति चन्दे से की जाय। अगर वे ठीक से काम करें तो वे बने रहें। इन संस्थाओं की जो आमदनी हो उस को बच्चों के कोष में शामिल कर दिया जाय। अगर धन की कमी हो तो धनी आदमियों से अपील की जाय और अन्य उपाय किये जायें जिस से धन इकट्ठा हो सके। मैं तो कहता हूं कि अगर सरकार बड़ी बड़ी योजनाओं में धन खर्च कर सकती है तो ऐसी कोई बात नहीं है कि वह हमारे अनाथ बच्चों के लिये थोड़ा धन न निकाल सके। और उनका प्रबन्ध न कर सके। उसको चाहिये कि अनाथालयों के लिये एक ऐडमिनिस्ट्रेटर मुकर्रर करदे और अनाथ बच्चों की देख रेख उनके जिम्मे कर दी जाय। मेरा कहना यह है कि हमारे अनाथ बच्चों को और शिक्षाओं के साथ शिल्प शिक्षा भी दी जाय और उत्पादक कार्य भी सिखाये जायं। इस प्रकार से हमारी आर्थिक कठिनाइयां ही नहीं दूर होंगी बल्कि हमारी आमदनी भी बढ़ सकती है।

**श्री के० डी० मालवीय**: यह सब हमारे प्रस्ताव में है।

**श्री एम० एल० द्विवेदी**: यह भी अच्छा है यदि हम नद योजनाओं के लिये करोड़ों रुपयों की रकम निकाल सकते हैं तो कोई कारण नहीं है कि इन अनाथ बच्चों का कोई प्रबन्ध नहीं किया जा सके विशेष कर जबकि दूसरे देशों में इस प्रकार की व्यवस्थायें हैं। अभी हमारे डा० सत्यनारायण सिन्हा ने बताया कि इंग्लैण्ड में कैसी व्यवस्था है। इंग्लैण्ड के कानून में लिखा हुआ है कि इंग्लैण्ड के ऐसे बच्चों के लिये जिनके घर बार नहीं हैं, निम्न प्रकार की व्यवस्था है:

"जहां स्थानीय अधिकारी को यह विदित हो कि उसके क्षेत्र में कोई भी बच्चा जिस की आयु १७ वर्ष से कम है और उसका वर्णन नीचे लिखे अनुसार है, तो उस अधिकारी का यह कर्तव्य है कि तुरन्त उस बच्चे को अपनी देख रेख में ले ले:

(क) यह कि उस बच्चे के मां और बाप दोनों में से कोई जीवित नहीं हैं और न ही उसका कोई संरक्षक है अथवा यह कि उस के मां बाप ने उसे त्याग दिया है तथा संरक्षक ने भी त्याग दिया है अथवा खोया हुआ है.

[श्री ऐम० एल० द्विवेदी]

(ख) यह कि उस के मां बाप तथा संरक्षक कुछ काल अथवा सदा के लिये शारीरिक, मानसिक व्याधि के कारण अथवा कोई और असमर्थता के कारण उसको रखने, और पालन पोषण करने में असमर्थ हैं,

(ग) प्रत्येक दशा में स्थानीय अधिकारी का उस बच्चे को अपनी देख रेख में लेना लोक हित में है।

२. जहां कहीं भी स्थानीय अधिकारी ने किसी बच्चे को अपनी देख रेख में ऊपर के अनुच्छेद के अनुसार ले लिया हो, तो यह उस अधिकारी की जिम्मेदारी है कि तब तक उस बच्चे को अपनी देख रेख में रक्खे जब तक कि उसको इस की आवश्यकता हो और उसकी १८ वर्ष की आयु न हो गई हो।

मेरे सामने एक पुस्तिका है जो कि युनाइटेड नेशन्स यानी संयुक्त राष्ट्र संघ की तरफ से तैयार की गई है। इस में बच्चों के विषय में जो सुन्दर योजनायें दी गई हैं अगर हम उन पर भी ध्यान रक्खें तो भी हम को मालूम होगा कि उस की क्या मंशा है। उस के क्लाज (i) में लिखा हुआ है:

> "(i) Children deprived of a normal home life should have the same rights as other children to food, shelter, health, protection, education, recreation, and social services, as embodied in the Universal Declaration of Human Rights and in the United Nations Drafts Declaration of the Rights of the Child."

इसी प्रकार से

> "(k) It is important that every government should recognize its responsibility for children deprived of a normal home life. Such responsibility should be made effective through appropriate legislation and adequate machinery to implement the legislation including constructive use, licensing and supervision of non-governmental organizations concerned with care for these children."

तो कहने की आवश्यकता नहीं है कि सरकार ने इन तमाम बातों के सिद्धान्त को माना है और मुझे खुशी है कि मंत्री जी इस विधेयक को जल्दी पेश करने जा रहे हैं।

जितने सदस्यों ने और जो बातें कही हैं वह सब सराहनीय हैं। मैं उनके प्रति आभार प्रकट करता हूं। लेकिन एक सदस्य महोदय हैं जिनका नाम श्री बैरो है, उन्होंने इस विधेयक का विरोध किया है। उन्होंने कहा कि उसका ड्राफ्टिंग (प्रारूपण) ठीक नहीं किया गया है। मैं कहना चाहता हूं कि बिल तो बहुत संक्षेप में है। इसके अन्तर्गत नियम बन सकते हैं। आप ने दान और धर्म के सम्बन्ध में बहुत सी बातें बतलाई और इस बिल का विरोध किया है। मैं उनसे प्रार्थना करूंगा कि वह इस बिल पर गौर करें। यह बिल ऐसा नहीं है जैसा कि वह समझते हैं।

और सदस्यों ने जो बातें कही हैं उनकी ओर भी ध्यान दिया जाना चाहिये।

इन शब्दों के साथ मैं इस बिल को माननीय मंत्री की इच्छानुसार वापस लेता हूं।

**Shri M. L. Dwivedi:** I beg leave of the House to withdraw my Bill.

**Mr. Chairman:** The question is:

> "That leave be granted to withdraw the Bill to provide for bringing up, maintenance and education of children who have lost their parents and have no other person to look after them in proper manner."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shri R. K. Chaudhury:** On a point of order. When there is a single Member who says that the proposal to withdraw should not be entertained, leave to withdraw cannot be given.

**Mr. Chairman:** It has already been put to the vote of the House.

**Mr. Chairman:** In view of the promise made by the Deputy Speaker, certain Members, who were not present in the House before, will be allowed to move their Bills now.

## UNIVERSITY (EXTENSION OF JURISDICTION TO OTHER STATE OR STATES) BILL

**Shri Sivamurthi Swami** (Kushtagi): I move for leave to introduce a Bill to extend the jurisdiction of a University of any State in India to other State or States linguistically connected or for any other purpose and to provide for matters connected therewith.

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** I have opposed this already.

**Mr. Chairman:** I am sorry. It has already been objected to by the Deputy Education Minister and therefore I cannot allow this.

## CHILDREN'S PROTECTION BILL

**Shrimati Sushama Sen** (Bhagalpur South): I beg to move for leave to introduce a Bill to provide for protection, maintenance, custody, education and employment of children.

**The Deputy Minister of Natural Resources and Scientific Research (Shri K. D. Malaviya):** Madam, I do not wish to object if she wants to move it. But I think she may like to withdraw it in view of the fact that Government are bringing a comprehensive measure.

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the hon. Member want to press her motion?

**Shrimati Sushama Sen:** There seems to be considerable delay in the Government bringing their comprehensive Bill. There are provisions in my Bill which I am sure would be agreeable and they can make it more comprehensive. So I would press my motion.

**Mr. Chairman:** Does the hon. Minister oppose it?

**Shri K. D. Malaviya:** I do not wish to object to it. I have not the heart to oppose it.

**Mr. Chairman:** Since the hon. Minister is not objecting to it, I shall put it to the House.

The question is:

> "That leave be granted to introduce a Bill to provide for protection, maintenance, custody, education and employment of children."

*The motion was adopted.*

**Shrimati Sushama Sen:** I introduce the Bill.

**Shri S. V. Ramaswamy** (Salem): I beg to move that my Bill...

**Mr. Chairman:** You cannot do it now. The House stands adjourned till 8-15 A.M. on Monday.

*The House then adjourned till a Quarter Past Eight of the Clock on Monday, the 17th August, 1953.*